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Poles in walerry complete, kets, etc., for

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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

OL XVIII.

# ATLANTA, GA, MONDAY MORNING. JANUARY 18, 1886.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### WORK IN CONGRESS.

E MEASURES ON HAND AWAIT-

Debates in the Senate Keeping Business at tandstill—The Pensions Investigations—The Call of States in the House to be Fol-lowed by the Call of Committees.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The past ek having been devoted by the senate largespeech making and executive business ndar remains almost exactly as it was

the beginning of the bek with respect to measures of neral legislation. The judicial salary bill is eunfinished business. The Dakota bill, the nkruptcy bill and the electoral count bill are e brought forward for debate and action as n as possible, and an understanding will obably be reached on Monday or Tuesday by senators respectively in charge of these ures as to the order in which they shall

Senator Harrison's resolution looking to and quiring into certain statements of the comner of pensions, regarding the official ets of his predecessors, and Senator Voorhees' abstitute for it, are still pending. Senator Eustis has given notice of his intention to de-liver his speech Thursday upon his resolution to pay in silver the bonds that have been called redemption on the first of February. This olution, with Mr. Beck's substitute for it, re still in the finance committee, with no robability of receiving early action.

In the house tomorrow, after the introduc-ion of bills, committees will be called for moons to pass measures, one for each committee, nder the suspension of the rules. A twords vote is requisite in every instance. The siness of the house for the rest of the week ill depend upon the action of its committees, any of which are to meet on Tuesday and a w tomorrow. Among the more important easures likely to be discussed in the commit-es and reported to the house this week, the bill known as the McPherson in the last congress, authorizing the nain the last congress, authorizing the ha-ional banks to increase their circulating bets to the full amount of their security ands; the bill authorizing the comptroller of the currency to sanction changes of name and ercesses capital stock by national banks; the klahomo bills, Hatch's bill to create a desianome bills, Hatch's bill to create a de-irtment of agriculture, and Watson's bill to crease the pensions of widows. The Boutell solution of inquiry relative to the Norfolk wy yard will be further considered by the mmittee on neval affairs to considered by wy yard will be further considered by the ministee on naval affairs tomorrow or Tuesay. The author of the resolution has little oubt that it will be reported to the house vednesday, and as it is a privileged resolution, mmediate action can be demanded. If the one of the discussion of the measure in the committee can be taken as an indication of the discussion to follow in the house, that body will find thrust upon it a spirited political desarte.

#### HINTER-STATE COMMERCE. New Bill on the Subject to be Intro-

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Senator Cullom's elect committee on inter-state railroad trans-portation will probably report to the senate toelect committee on inter-state railroad transportation will probably report to the senate tomorrow or Tuesday an original inter-state commerce bill, and at the same time submit in exhaustive report in its support. The committee, which spent a good part of the summer is investigations, has been holding daily essions since the assembling of congress. In addition to two or three volumes of oral testigony which the committee has taken in its ursuit of information upon the subject, an appendix containing a number of interesting capers from leading authorities has been orinted for the use of the committee, and will be made public with the report.

John D. Kennan, chairman of the New York railroad commission, contributes a statement in which he advocates the creation of a lational commission, whose findings upon all nuestions of fact. should be accepted in all courts as prima facia true.

The board of railroad commissioners of Kansas contributes to this volume a paper which expresses the opinion that a national commission should be established, vested with certain supervisory powers over the subject of infer-state commerce. These powers should be confined to the function of regulation, and not to the management of the business of interstate commerce.

The board also discusses the subject of

The board also discusses the subject of rikes, and suggests that the national comsion might be entrusted with the power to

mission might be entrusted with the power to arbitrate and settle disputes arising between the companies and their employes.

Mr. Charles E. Perkins, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, discusses the basis of railroad rates and the payment of rebates. He justifies the pooling system and discriminations because of distance and quantity. He declares that the railroad owners and managers have no more ctual power to control rates than the merchants and manufacturers have to control their harges, and he concludes that, considering he development of the country and the low ates which everywhere prevail, the wisdom of any legislation on the subject is doutful.

SCHAEFFER'S COMPLAINT

hat Mr. Bayard Acted in Bad Faith With Him in the Keily Matter. Washington, January 17.—Baron von Schaesser, the late Austrian minister, has ex-pressed to a friend in this country his opinion of the recent action of Mr. Bay-ard in connection with the Keily case. It d in connection with the Keily case. It ill be remembered that in his communica-m to the senate explaining the Keily apon to the senate explaining the Keily apjointment, the secretary of state detailed at
me length an interview with Baron von
thacffer, in which the Austrian minister
lowed him a dispatch from the Austrian
inister of foreign affairs, stating that
r. Keily could not be received in Vienna
ciety on account of his civil marriage to a
ewish. Mr. Bayard lays great stress on
his dispatch as showing the illiberality of the
sustrian government. The haron says that This dispatch as showing the illiberality of the Austrian government. The baron says that this dispatch was confidential and was shown Mr. Bayard in confidence only after the secretary of state had refused to accept reasons which, as the baron expresses it, would have een sufficient with any European government or the recall of its representative. The aron explained the confidential nature of the ispatch and interpreted it for Mr. Bayard as eaning only that the Austrian government, thile liberal to all creeds, could in no way ontrol Vienna society. The publication of the dispatch and the conversation alluded to, to baron says, was a marked deviation from ficial usage and diplomatic propriety, and is, a says, unparalleled in his forty years' expense in public and diplomatic life.

St. Patrick's Day in Boston.

St. Patrick's Day in Boston. STON, January 17.—At a convention of rish societies of Boston and vicinity toit was voted to have no parade on St. Pats day, but instead to have a lecture in 
vening. It was decided to invite Archop Croke, of Cashel, Ireland, to deliver 
ecture at that time, or in case of his inay to come, to secure some other eminent

A Little Late. Washington, January 17.—The secretary th navy has directed that a vessel of the cific station be sent to the Samon Islands.

PURSUIT OF A TRUANT WIFE. Her Husband Finds Her by Threatening to

Shoot Those who Aided Her in Escaping
SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., January 17.—There
was an abrupt termination to a wedding that
was to have come off a few nights ago owing to the sudden appearance of the husband of the would-be-bride. The lady is the daughter of Joseph Ware. Six years since her mother died and the father removed to Illinois with his daughter, who was a blonde with a pretty face and agreeable manners. She had many admirers and finally accepted one of them and

admirers and finally accepted one of them and the wedding-day was set.

But visiting at an uncle's before the time fixed, she there met a Samuel Stein, of New Mexico, who was smitten at first sight, and as he had a bank account several thousands better than her'afflanced, he was accepted instead of the Illinois boy. When her father learned the state of affairs he ordered his daughter home. state of affairs he ordered his daughter home. Stein was with her, but when he stepped off the cars Mr. Ware, father of the young lady, with cocked pistol, ordered him to move on or there would be a funeral instead of a wedding. Stein's brother was there, however, with a pistol in each hand. A short parley was held, and the irate parent gave his consent, and shortly afterwards Stein and Lottie were married. A few months after her marriage she expressed a desire to visit her relatives at Sauk Rapids, and the indulgent husband consented. After a while she ceased husband consented. After a while she ceased to write, and as he could get no response to his letters he wrote to a citizen here, who in-formed him that she had reported that he was

formed him that she had reported that he was dead and that she was to be married soon.

To satisfy himself the brother who had been of so much service went on and soon found out the situation of affairs and apprised his married brother of the time set for the wedding, and at noon of that day the husband appeared, much to the discomfiture of his wife. The husband, on the evening of his arrival, concluded it was best to take his wife away from the place where he came so near losing her, and he went to a neighboring town. Next day the husband came back for his trunks. His wife at once hired a fleet team, and with one of her husband came back for his trunks. His wife at once hired a fleet team, and with one of her admirers at the refins they were miles away up the river when he returned with the trunk. The husband then awaited the return of the team, and he called on the driver, who was easily persuaded by the production of a six-shooter to take him where he had left the fleeing wife. After finding his wife, and on her promise to return with him on the early train, the husband and the return man retired to. promise to return with him on the early train, the husband and the young man retired together to get a short rest. About four o'clock in the morning a man walked into the room with a lantern in one hand and a revolver in the other, and as they opened their eyes he told them to lie still and then he stood guard over them until the train had passed which bore away the truant wife. The husband continued the search and finally overtook his wife in the northern part of the state, and his wife in the northern part of the state, and they are now on their way to Illinois.

The Pepe's Allocation. The Pepe's Allocution.

Rome, January 17.—The pope, on receiving Count Behaine, French envoy to the vatican, complained of the conduct of the government of France toward the church. The pope's allocution in reference to the Carolines question, congratulates Catholics that the supreme anthority of the Catholic church has been recognized by two illustrious powers, between whom the church counsels have assured concord.

The Days of Coercion are Numbered.
London, January 17.—The Daily News ridicules the attempt to depose Gladstone from the liberal leadership. It says the liberals cannot unite except under Mr. Gladstone; that the moderates, except fossils, such as the duke of Argyle and Earl Grey, will refuse to vote for coercion; that the government must show its hand; and if it has nothing better than coercion its days are numbered.

English Slanderers Denounced.

DUELIN, January 17.—In the chapel of Michael and John today, Archbishop Walsh denounced the English press for slandering the Irish people, in accusing them of being addicted to crime. He appeals to the heirarchy to condemn such slanders.

The Jersey Bank Failure. LONDON January 17.—The failure of the Jersey bank has caused several small failures, including that of Raulin Robin, a New Foundland ship owner. Gossett, treasurer of the bank who is also bankrupt, has been taken into custody on the charge of embezzlement.

The Land League Not Illegal.

DUBLIN, January 17.—The Irish exchequer seach has ruled that the National league is not illegal, as it exists in every county in Ireland without secrecy, and has been tolerat-ed by the government, who knows it object.

A Protest Against the Bulgarian Union. London, January 17.—Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, has gone to Constantinople to pro-test against the Bulgarian union.

Drummond Wolff Recalled. LONDON, January 17.—Sir Henry Drum-mond Wolff, British commissioner to Egypt, has been recalled. His mission is believed without result.

Denouncing the Government. PARIS, January 17.—The monarchist papers denounce the government's declaration regarding the clergy as open war upon the clergy and the church.

A Threat to Resign.

Athens, January 17.—The ministry threatened the king that they would resign unless he assented to an alliance with Servia.

France in Madagascar. PARIS, January 17.—The governor of Madagascar has consented to allow France to have a minister resident at the capital.

The Type-Setting Contest.
CHICAGO, January 17.—Upon yesterday's figures being corrected this morning, it was found that Levy had taken the third place in the type setting contest. It is impossible to get a verified table tonight, but as nearly as can be ascertained the total number of ems set by each man at the close of the tournament is:
Barnes 39,210; McCann 37,806; Levy 33,918;
Hudson 33,764; Monheimer 33,347; Creevy 33,230; Dejarnatt 31,429. This gives Barnes first, McCann 2d and Levy the third prize.

Boston, January 17.—Rev. Henry Norman Hudson, the Shakesperian scholar, died today. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, January 17.—Captain Heyward, of the United States steamer Quinnabaug, who only recently joined that vessel,

LONDON, January 17 .- Bishop Conaly is Paul Bandry, the French painter, is dead, in his 58th year

Charity Lecture by Mr. Kiely. Boston, January 17.—Hon. A. M. Kiely addressed a large addience this evening in the Boston theater upon the "Wrongs of Ireland." About \$5,000 was realized from the lecture, which was in aid of the Home of the Good Shopherd.

Fire in Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., January 17.—The West-ern block, containing the opera house, the second national bank, the postoffice, Sirmerer & Edward's clothing house, and a number of offices was burned tonight. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$20,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 17.—The steamer Knickerbocker, New York for New Orleaus, is anchored fifteen miles from Tybee, with her shaft broken. She will be towed to Tybee tonight.

CAROLINA CHIPS. THE NEGRO EXODUS FROM THE PALMETTO STATE.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Columbia
-Spurious Twenty Dollar Gold Pieces-Pris-oners Freering in Jail-The Average Col-ored School Teacher-Other News,

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17.-[Special.]-It is estimated that not less than 1,000 negroes have left South Carolina for Arkansas since November 1st of last year. Hundreds of others will follow every month if they can get transportation. Bad crops, poor pay and hard times generally caused them to seek a new field of labor. The state has more colored laborers, the newspapers assert, then she knows what to do with. How can this be true when over one million acres of excellent land lies untilled in South Carolina from year to year? The truth is the state is in need of immigration and should discourage emigration. At the recent session of the legislature an effort was made to session of the legislature an effort was made to check emigration. A bill passed the house but failed in the senate to compel each emigration agent operating in South Carolina to pay a ficense fee of \$500. If this law had been enacted it would have prevented western agents from enticing the best laborers from this state. The matter has assumed the proportions of a great evil.

THE YOUNG CHRISTIANS. The Progress of Religion in Columbia -

Other Matters.

Columbia, S. C., January 17.—[Special.]—
The Young Mens' Christian association of Columbia, organized only a few months ago, is in a most prosperous condition. It now numbers among its members most of the young men of the city, and new members are added every week to the roll. The reading rooms of the association are comfortably equipped and tastefully furnished. Many of the best periodicals of the day are kept on file. Every afternoon and evening the rooms are visited by many who take advantage of these facilities for reading good papers and books. In the room are half a dozen chess tables, which are much sought after by the devotees of this beautiful and scientific game. Last night the members of the association, assisted by a number of talented amateur musicians of the city, gave a very pleasant concert, which was largely attended. This was the first entertainment of a series which it is proposed to provide during the next few months. The association in Columbia is accomplishing a good work, and it is gratifying to note its great prosperity. Other Matters.

THE COLORED TEACHERS. The Average Answers Given by the Black Applicants.

Newberry, S. C., January 17.—[Special.]—
The quesion of securing teachers for the negroschools here is a seriovs one. The examination of teachers was held a few days ago
here, and, while one or two colored applicants
received first grade certificates, a number of
them were rejected. Some of the answers of them were rejected. Some of the answers of several, who are now teaching, are ludicrous enough to be interesting. As an illustration may be cited the four questions with answers: What attention would you give the health of your pupils while in school?

"Have them sit up straight, talk clear, etc."
What can you say of the responsibility of the teacher?

"Teachers have the responsibility of expelling all scholars from school that does not obey the school

What plan would you adopt to secure punctual-

What pian would year every sentence."

"To place periods after every sentence."

"To place periods after every sentence."

Would a knowledge of mental philosophy be of value to a teacher? Why?

Yes. It would acquaint him with rules of gravity and so forth, so he could teach his pupils of fallen bodies."

It is but fair to say, however, that the answers of one negro worden were not excelled

swers of one negro woman were not excelled by those of any of the twelve whites who were

SPURIOUS GOLD COIN.

The Sensation Among the Newberry Mer-chants.

NewBerry, S. C., January 17.—[Special.]
Some of our merchants were made nervous a day or two ago by the appearance of a counter-feit twenty dollar gold piece. The coin had every appearance of being genuine, but when it was carried to the bank to be deposited and the teller, as is his custom, dropped it on his desk as a test, it failed to give forth the el-oquent clink of the genuine coin. It conse-quently fell back to the depositor, who traced it through several customers to a countryman who says that he received itin Columbia as the genuine article. Several gold coins of similar character but different denominations have circulated in Newberry lately. A suspension

THE FREEZING PRISONERS. Poor Mortals Caged in Cold and Cheerless

Poor Mortals Caged in Cold and Cheerless Cells.

Newberry, S. C., January 17.—[Special.—
One of the most pathetic incidents of the freeze of this week is that the inmates of our county jail, an exceedingly arry building, have been deprived of fire. The jail was formerly heated by a stove, but several attempts were made to burn the cells, which are woodward the cherif was faryiddent or give the en, and the sheriff was forbidden to give the prisoners fire. The county commissioners contemplate replacing the wooden cells with iron ones, but while they contemplate, the prisoners, some of whom have not been tried, are suffering "cruel and unusual punishment."

A NEW YORK BELLE'S BED ROOM. How Comfortably and Composedly a Million-aire's Daughter Sleeps. From the Chicago Herald.

I never saw a more beautiful, cosy, in every I never saw a more beautiful, cosy, in every way delightful place than the sleeping room of this young princess of fashion—this eldest child of a many-millionaire. The wall paper was pale gold on faint slate color. The gilt bedstead was pushed against a square of pleated silk of pale gold, with slate colored silk bows at the corners. Just such another square of pleated silk rose to the ceiling above the washpleated silk rose to the ceiling above the wash-stand. On that were only pitcher, bowl, soap dish and so on, because running water is pre-sumed to invite sewer gas, but all of the choicest ware. A great sheet of beveled look-lng glass, six feet high, swung on brass rods above the floor in one corner for the young woman to see her whole attire in: She had also a folding glass to reflect her ears, back hair and need.

There was an open fireplace besides the hot-air register, a dressing stand laden with pretty toilet boxes and bottles, an ivory clock like a bird cage, in which ivory canaries trilled sweetly as each hour began; easy chairs and a rocking chair to match the wall paper and furniture, a pretty little prie-dieu for the furniture, a pretty little prie-dieu for the young woman to say her prayers upon as fashionably as possible, and a wealth of little elegancies, completing a general effect that was exquisite, dainty and inviting beyond computation. Opening out of this room the young millionairess had another apartment, where she wrote and painted and "worked," so to speak, but I did not see it.

It was while I was in her sleeping room that I noticed that nowhere in the whole house

I noticed that nowhere in the whole house during a whole day's stay had I seen a single bint of disorder—no shoes in sight, no article of clothing lying on a chair or bed, no litter of of clothing lying on a chair or bed, no litter of any sort—everything, in short, as neatly ordered as if I was a critic invited to call and see the perfection of home discipline. I confess that a tiny pair of kid slippers peeping from under the edge of the bed, or a hat and pair of gloves thrown upon a chair would have made the room more interesting by connecting the maiden with it; but it was the rule of the house for such things not to be. Think of it. Eight servants to wait upon four persons,

AFTER MANY YEARS. Russell Sage Does a Generous Deed by a

Noble Man. New York, January 17.—Something a little New York, January 17.—Something a little like a romance happened not long ago in the office of Russell Sage, the millionare. Years ago when Mr. Sage lived in Troy and represented that district in congress, before he knew much of Wall street and before he was

sented that district in congress, before he knew much of Wall street and before he was noted for his money, he had in his employ a man with whom he had been a schoolfellow and for whom he entertained feelings of warm friendsip. But, temptation fell in the cierk's way, and he was not morally strong enough to resist. The ambition to become rich suddenly overcame him and, stifling honesty's instincts, he turned thief. His crime was not detected, but goaded by his shame he himself made a clean breast of the whole story, and, pleading for compassion upon his wife and child, gave himself wholly up to Mr. Sage.

Several thousand dollars had been embezzled, and every penny of it was gone, frittered away in short sighted speculations. The mercy he asked in the name of wife and child was given. Russell Sage was never called a hard man in those days, and the innocent woman in danger of suffering through this sin had been one of his childhood's playmates. Thus for the sake of the innocent the thief was forgiven, and his wrong doing never exposed. He promised much in the way of repersition. He would not have been to the very posed. He promised much in the way of reparation. He would pay back to the very last cent, he said, the money that had been stolen. But his pledges never bore substantial

He did seem to struggle hard for a time to regain lost footing, but endeavor brought no satisfactory result, and within a year the ap-petite for strong drink had laid a heavy hold petite for strong drink had laid a heavy hold upon him, and from bad to worse he went headlong till the end was a pauper's grave. Sage and some others provided a, while for the support of the widow and orphan left behind, but friendly assistance was not long of consequence to the broken hearted woman. A fever whose fires were kindled by shame and sorrow crackling in her proud soul, did its work quickly. The husband had not been dead a month, ere a grave was needed for her also. And a child, the son of a dishonest father, a waif without a relative in the world was left behind—left with a burden other than his own support to bear, charged with a duty left behind—left with a burden other than his own support to bear, charged with a duty pointed out by a dying mother the duty ahead of all other things, of repairing the wrong of his erring father. And the child's word was given as he wept in his boyish fashion alone with the brave woman, who, for another's sin, was overcome and sacrificed. The lad, scarce in his teens, gave his word solemnly. One thrice his age could not have realized more fully than he seemed to do the grave words of the mother as she told the tale of his father's wavering, his speculations and their sequel in his downfall, and when she conjured the boy to bear always foremost in his purposes the aim to make good the bad record of the past, his "I will" had the ring and fervor of true manliness in it. liness in it.

This was many years ago. Russell Sage soon lost sight of the stripling. A farmer near Troy gave him a home for a time, but in a year or gave him a home for a time, but in a year or two be drifted away. What became of him thereafter nobody could say. He himself made the mystery plain the other day. Johnny Mc-Cann, Mr. Sage's private secretary, was holding his regular matinee in the outer office with a throng of put and call brokers, when a stranger intruded, asking to be shown into Sage's pri-vate office. The put and call army leered. Secretary McCann explained that Mr. Sage Secretary McCann explained that Mr. Sage was busy; but there was an earnestness in the caller's manner that induced special consideration, and as he was furning away the secretary volunteered to take in his card if it would be a favor. The visitor wrote a name upon a bit of paper. Evidently Mr. Sage did not recognize the name as that of anybody in whom he had the slightest interest, and Mr. McCann was obliged to explain that Mr. Sage had too much business on hand to permit interruption. At 3 o'clock the millionaire buttoned up his overcoat and made ready to go to his Fifth avenue home, but he had not taken more than a step or two in the outside hallway when he was brought to a halt. The visitor, who had been denied admittance during business hours, had waited to interrupt the magnate homeward bound.

admittance during business hours, had waited to interrupt the magnate homeward bound.

"I want to see you for a little while," said the stranger. "You have forgotten my name, I suppose, but you remember John Blank, of Troy, who was your clerk?"

"Yes, yes," ejaculated the puzzled speculator: "Well," was the calm remark, "I am John Blank's son, and I have come to pay you his debt." Russell Sage was late at dinner that night. Hours went by as he sat in his office. night. Hours went by as he sat in his office, and listened to the story of this man who had sought him on an errand so out of rhyme with the regular order of things of this world of sough thin on an eriand south thythe what the regular order of things of this world of ours today. It was an entertaining tale that summed up the career of this young man—a career at sea, in Western mine and elsewhere, tinged with adventurous experience. Since he had been old enough to carn a penny, he had hoarded it sacredly, he said, to obey his mother's dying injunction to pay back what his father had taken. Once he had almost completed the sum required, when had luck forced its utter loss, but he had not failed to pluck up courage anew, and cent by cent, dollar by dollar, he began a new accumulation and has come to New York finally to wipe out the "debt," principal and interest. For some years past he had been a railway engineer on a western road. A few months ago a bit of bravery—a mere nothing, so he averred—won him the cartitude of the recovery on his average. a mere nothing, so he averred—won him the gratitude of the passengers on his express rain, who but for the risk he took upon himself might all have been killed. Their appreciation had been shown by a well filled purse of money, and later by a handsome watch with an inscription testifying to his bravery and devetion. He had now come east, bringing the contents of that purse, his own savings, and that watch to give them all to Sage, asking only that the watch should be held for a little while till further savings should be accumulated to buy it back. The debt wis paid now in full. If mothers who are dead can still mere nothing, so he averred-won him the now in full. If mothers who are dead can still know of the good their children do, there was exaltation in one ange!'s heart that day as the two men, soulless millionaire and fatherless engineer, sat and talked by the window, where the early falling shadows veiled quickly the harsh, begrimed stones of old Trinity church yard just beneath. "I have a sweetheart," said the younger man, "but till I had paid you what belonged to you I could never think of marrying." "Couldn't you?" said the other half musingly. "Boy, you had a good mother. For her sake I want to make you a

ish in the hand clasp that gave the rougher hand of his vis-itor, and then with an air that had resolution in it, the roll that a little while before had been aid upon his desk he picked up and jammed down deep into the evereoat pocket of his old clerk's son; jammed it so hard that the cheap and well worn materials of that overcoat cheap and well worn materiais of that overeant seemed almost ready to give way into tatters. It does me good to write a story of that sort of Rassell Eage. The very novelty of it is pleas-ing. His Wall street training has not tended to develop over much generosity in his nature; men have never arraigned him as a spend-thiff, but here once—spasmodically, at least— he has acted the part of a man with a heart. Six Men Snow Buried.

Six Men Snow Burled.

Denver, Col., January 17.—A special to the Tribune Republican from Ouray says that the Ruby Trust Cabin, at Mount Sneffles, was carried away this morning by a snow slide, which burled six men. A relief party was immediately formed and the bodies of the men soon recovered. Two of them, Martin Pearson and Andrew Peterson, were dead when found, but the others were recovered alive, although badly injured.

little present." There was a tremor in the voice of the man whom the world has learned to call hard; there was a fervor almost boy-

DELIGHTFUL KOREA.

A PICTURE OF A STRANGE AND BEAUTIFUL LAND.

Cherry Trees and Singing Girls-A Land Without Churches or Lamps-A Walled City and Women Who Hide Forever-A Long Spring and a Wealth of Beautiful Flowers,

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Korea is a peninsula northeast of China, separated from Japan by the sea of Japan. Its inhabitants are in many respects centuries behind the most advanced peoples of Asia, but in one particular they lead the civilization of

Europe. They used movable blocks for printing more than a thousand years ago and type metal in 1420. A Korean book was printed a hundred years before the first European book appeared. This early knowledge of the art preserva-

tive is strangely offset by their general back-wardness as a people. They have no roads, wheeled vehicles or churches. There are no inns, and the best the traveler can do\_is to carry his own provisions and sit on his heels in a close palanquin. A few horses are used for riding, and bulls carry the burdens. Korea is about as large as Minnesota, and though notably a barren country supports a population of about twelve million, a fact suggesting the great possibilities of one of our productive American states. The central latitude of Korea is a little south of that of Cincinnati. The winters are cold and the summers hot, but the springs are early, beautiful and not capricious. Both the Koreans and Japanese are of old Tartar stock, modified by contact with China.

The king of Korea is a hereditary absoute monarch, the incumbent being a smiling

the monarch, the incumbent being a smiling young man.

The Korean language is devoid of gender, person and number, and the people have but a limited consciousness of their individual identity, so far do the tribal prevail over personal rights. There is no such thing as a price in Korea. Each man has his own price as he has his shop. Prices vary arbitrarily from day to day, and the seller is unwilling to part with his wares except in small quantities. His love is hardly worth the name, but his filial affection is unbounded. The father is supreme in family life, and his authority passes to his eldest son. Three hundred years ago the Japanese priests were banished from Korea, and since then no religion has existed in the country.

In no city of Korea can be found a religious building. Yet the inhabitants are much given to prayer in the time of calamity, and believe in the immortality of and communion with ancestors. Every part of the earth's surface, according to Korean authors, has its local spirits; but so long as a spot remains uninhabited its spirit has nothing tode, with man. The nation

but so long as a spot remains uninhabited its spirit has nothing to do with man. The nation has a spirit which the king worships. The people pray to this spirit, but erect no altar to him, for they believe that he is not more in

ne place than another.
The position of woman in Korea is almost that of a monenity. From her birth to her seventh year she enjoys freedom. At the age of seven begins her seclusion for life. At this age boys and girls are separated, never in a general manner to meet again. To the boy be-longs henceforward the world; to the girl only the narrow limits of the women's apartments. Before marriage only her father and brothers may look upon her, and after she has reached her busband's house only he and his father may see her face.

"Only in the brief moments of the marriage "Only in the brief moments of the marriage ceremony, in which her father arranges about the husband, is she ever seen, and even then she plays the part of a puppet, and after that she is nothing but the mother of children. Marriage is the making of the man, but the concealment of the wife, and while there is but one true wife, a man may have as many concephings as he can support."

but one true wife, a man may have as many concubines as he can support."

A law forbids any man to go upon any house-top, even his own, without giving formal notification to his neighbors, lest by chance he may see a woman in the garden belonging to her at the rear of the house. The only exception to this rule of seclusion is a peculiar class of "singing girls," who are distributed among the men at banquets and other entertainments.

They are educated for this days of imparting They are educated for this daty of imparting gayety to the feasts of men. The author de-scribes his first encounter with these profes-sional beauties of Korea at a banquet: "I urned my head just in time to see, from be tween the opening ranks of the servants, a vision of beauty come fluttering into the room. She was a young woman, clad in the gayest of olors, and exquisitely clean. In this combination of nature and art she shone to great advantage, for neatness is not a distinguishing characteristic of the race. She advanced with a pretty bashfulness, as much felt as assumed, ill all of a sudden she caught sight of me. She started as if she had seen a ghost. Hercoy modesty at once gave place to unfeigned alarm and she shrank back as if for protection into the furthest corner of the room. Everybody began to laugh, and banteringly to call me tiger—the Corean simile for the horrible; to her alone the name was terribly real. She would have run from the room had the servants suffered her to pass. As it was, she servants suffered her to pass. As it was, she stood there cowering, not daring to take her eyes off me, and at first quite deaf to all cajol-cries from the rest of the company. Perceiving, however, that though a tiger I was to a certain extent tame, she finally allowed herself to be coaxed into taking a seat at the table as for removed from my own as possible. le, as far removed from my own as possible from which she shot, from time to time, fur tive glances in my direction, to assure herself that I was still quiescent. As the dinner wore on, she recovered somewhat of her natural

on, she recovered somewhat of her natural vivacity; but it took her many dinners' worth of juxtaposition before she became at all sociable with the horror-inspiring stranger.

"Then others followed. These charming creatures were richly dressed in the gaudiest colors—bright pinks, blues, purples, greens. The material was principally silk, while their cutermest sacks and their hats were trimmed with the January department to their clothes. with fur. In marked contrast to their clothes, their hair was done in beautiful simplicity. It was taken straight back, and tied in a braid gathered up behind, which was peirced by a large thick pin of solid silver. Of this pin they were justly quite proud. It was six inches long and a third of an inch in diameter in the shank, being still larger at the end. It shone very effectively against their jet black hair. Their dress was composed of a short close fitting jacket above and long skirts below. In one aspect, however, they differed markedly from other specimens of their sex. Their waist was for some occult reason assumed to be on a level with their armpits. with fur. In marked contrast to their clothes Their wast was for some occur reason assumed to be on a level with their armpits. As can easily be imagined this played havoe with their figures; still there was a quaint beauty even about the ruin." The singing of these young ladies was far from grateful to American ears.

The present capital of Korea is Soul, a city The present capital of Korea is Soul, a city

The present capital of Korea is Soul, a city of 250,000 inhabitants, covering ten square miles. It is inclosed in an amphitheater of high peaks, and strongly walled. The land-scapes are chiefly naked granite rocks. Upon the mountain tops signal fires are built every night, to announce that peace reigns throughout Korea. The fires burn for fifteen minutes and then yanish. The peningula is giveled by

beautiful lily is cultivated. Each pond has a little circular island in the center, and all the surroundings are grouped with artistic oddity. In the early Korean spring the plum tree blossoms at the end of January, and its pretty pinkish white flower is received with love and admiration. Its branches decoaste every room, and poets and artists take it for a perennial subject. Early in April the cherry trees are superb mass of bloom. And the blossoming of the cherry tree in Korea and Japan are a race sight. "It carries you away. You feel as if the earth had decorated herself for her bridal. There are several kind of cherry trees; some have single flowers, like ours; some double ones; but all are covered thick with the white blossoms, touched ever so faintly with pink. The trees, laden with their masses of light and color—the two seem one for the delicacy of the tint—stand out in dazzling contrast with the brilliant blue of the sky; the ground beneath is white, like snow, with the fallen petals: And underneath this splendid canopy is the passing to and fro of the pleasure-seeking multitude. The cherry blossoms past, the wisteria begins to open it grape-like bunches of flowers. In its turn it becomes the event of the day. Crowds gather in the garden where it grows, as they did two weeks before at the cherry trees, and pleasure parties are made up to go and see it. After the wisteria comes the tree peouy; then the iris. It is one long chain of flowers, and this is spring. From the end of January till the beginning of June it is spring. And it never goes of its own accord; it is fairly driven out by the summer rains."

The city of Soul with its population of a quarter of a million has no night life whatever. When darkness falls the massive city gates are closed, and no one (except officials or blindmen) may then pass the limit of his own threshold on penalty of being arrested and flogged. The city at night has no street lamps, no distant murmur. It lies "under the silent starlight a great walled city of the far east

THE LATE JOHN NEAL. Some Incidents of His Early Life in Pike

County.

J. H. Mitchell in the Barnesville Gazette Mr. John Neal was long an honored citizen of this county, in fact, being one of the pioneers, having assisted in the organization of January, 1823, his name has been a household word in the county of Pike ever since. Mr. Neal brought a family of negroes and settled on a lot of land on Powder creek, now owned by W. E. Mangham, in the fall of 1822, about the time the legislature passed an act creating the county of Pike. It was my good fortune to have known Mr. Neal from my earliest childhood, and have heard him in times past speak of the struggles, trials, and hardships of the early settlers of the county, he having to send to General David Adams', in Jasper county, with an ox cart for meal the first year, over what was then called the Oakfuskee trail, which lead from the Flotzheak on Filint size. which lead from the Flatshoals on Flint river, about as the road now goes by Salem church, Baker's bridge, Powder creek, Fincher's church and Stewartville, crossing Potato creek below the present bridge thence into the old

below the present bridge thence into the old counties.

It was en a trip back to Jasper county, soon after moving, he met for the first time my father, Sanuel Mitchell, who had a store in a small log cabin near a spring, not far from where Mr. Ben Milner's ginhouse now stands, he having preceded Mr. Neal to the new county; ceming in 1821, the acquaintance then formed ripened into a friendship thereafter forming a copartnership in business, which continued for a number of years, and the same kindly feeling still exists between the families to the present time. I have heare Mr. Neal speak of the first election held in the county to elect county officers for organization. The greater portion of what is now Upson county, was included in the territory of Pike county. For convenience, the election was to be held at some joint on Potato creek.

creek.

In January 1823, now sixty-three years ago, by agreement, Mr. Neal, January C. Holmes, Robert Bull, James R. and Scaborn Gray, William Gwens, W. Mangbam and N. Equitt, his neighbors, started to find the place of election, having nothing to guide them over a his neighbors, started to find the place of election, having nothing to guide them over a
pathless wilderness, except the blazes and
notches made by the recent surveyors, yet
they crossed the mountain not far
from what is now known as
Mountain Gap. Soon they came
upon the ground where the election was being
held, in a rude log cabin with dirt floor, between what is now known as Collier's bridge
on Potato creek and where Dr. Harv's mill on Potato ereek and where Dr. Harp's mill stream crosses the Alabama road. There he met Major Robert Allen, Thomas and S. B. Sheehce, John Mayo, William Barrett, H. G. Johnson, W. J. Sterling, Martin Stamper, Samuel Mitchell, Leonard Harris, James Porter, William Mitchell, Le Stroud, William and Robert Germany, John H. Broadnax, William Waller, Shade Perry, Bowling Jackson and others. Of all these noble and true-hearted pieneers that met on that memorable day torganize the grand old county of Pike, Hugh G. Johnson and Leonard Harris are the last of these old landmarks left. Each has already passed his ninetieth mile post. on Potato creek and where Dr. Harp's mill

G. Johnson and Leonard Harris are the last of these old landmarks left. Each has already passed his ninetieth mile post.

Owing to the Pine mountain dividing the two best portions of the then Pike, there was considerable contention over locating the county site—the portion that is now Upson wanted it south of the mountain, the other portion, of course, north. Mr. Neal rode with the justice's inferior court two or three days trying to locate the site—they finally agreed upon the center lot of land in the county, which is where Mra. Riley now lives, there they laid out the first town and called it Newnan. Two years afterward the legislature made the county of Upson. After which the county site of Pike was moved to Zebulon, there Mr. Neal settled; identifying himself fully with the people of the county. He was a man of decided convictions, consequently a strong partisan, he was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, therefore a decided democrat; he had, perhaps, more to do in keeping the therefore a decided democrat; he had, perhaps, more to do in keeping the county democratic than any one, as he was very popular with the people, and possessed with ample means, did not hesitate to use it freely for the party. There was never much more than a handsome majority between the two parties in Pike before the war. Yet, owing in a great measure to the superior judgment and management of Mr. Neal and a few like spirits, the whigs rarely ever got in a man. He was frequently a member of the legislature from this county.

ber of the legislature from this county. A Woman Seeks Revenge.

A Woman Seeks Revenge.

A Woman Seeks Revenge.

EEEE, Pa., January 17.—Last night at a late hour the mountain tops signal fires are built every night, to announce that peace reigns throughout Kores. The fires burn for fifteen minutes and then vanish. The peninsula is girdled by these watch fires, each signalling to a central point in its own province, and all these centers signalling to the top of Nam San, the south mountain. An elaborate code of signal fires is ready to convey quickly any news of importance to the kingdom. The city is without spires or any attempt at architectural display. In the construction of houses paper is used to a surprising extent.

The Koreans, like the Japanese, are fond of landscape gardening. The chief feature of their gardens is the "lotos-pond," where that

# SUNDAY IN MACON.

A PARTY OF HUNTERS LOSE THEM-SELVES IN A DARK SWAMP.

marchers Seek the Missing Once-Two Func Mad Dog Killed-The Streets and Roads-T Church Services-His Last Journey-The Weather-Food and Puel, etc., etc.

MACON, January 17 .- [Special.] - Yesterday a party of hunters, consisting of George Wemberly, Charlie Bearden, Will Taylor and John Horton went out to Lowe's woods, on Walnut creek, on a gunning expedition. In the afternoon they became separated, and Wimberly returned, leaving the others whom he expected uld come in during the evening; but they got into a big swamp near the river, became bewildered and wandered about until they reached a farm-house, where they were told that the way was rather difficult, and the hospitable farmer invited them to spend the night at his house. They accepted the invitation, and remained. Their non-appearance aroused their friends, and early this morning severa who were familiar with the woods in that vicinity set out in search of them. Happily the errand was a useless one, for the belated gunners came in safe and sound, during the forencon, much to the relief of their anxious families.

Two Funerals. Macon, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]— Tate Sullivan, the watchman's, funeral occurred this afternoon at 3:30, the services being conducted at St. Joseph's Catholic church Quite a procession followed the hearse from the church to Rose Hill. Just as the procession passed the Wadley monument, another procession filed around the corner and up Mulberry street toward the cemetery. It was the cortege that accompanied the remains of John R. Plunkett to his last resting place. The services occurred at St. Barnabas Episcopal church, and the Odd Fellows led the procession in full

Macon, January 17.—[Special.]—Yester-day's report of donations to the relief fund were a telegraphed order for \$15 from E. D. Huguenin, who is at Albany, clothing and blankets from Mrs. E. Schofield, cash from an anonymous gentleman \$5, a box of shoes and socks from Witososki & Dunwood, through S. B. Price & Co., clothing from Miss D. Witososki, four carloads of wood from R. J. Anderson, hauling the same free by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; and six car loads purchased by Mayor Price. There seems to be some likelihood now that the sufferings will be relieved.

Our Fire Department. Ga., January 17 .- [Special.] -The past week's experience argues more than ever the getting up of a more satisfactory plan in regard to our fire department. Our volunteer companies are all good solid organizations, made up of the best men of the city, but under present conditions their strongest efforts go for of population, and when you come to area, she is a whopper, and to run from their places of business, get out their apparatus, pull it by main strenght up hill, down hill, through ruts and warshes, and then, when pressure is put on, the hose bursts and a great many other complications arise, is a very unsatisfactory arrangement for saving property that is burn ing up. Our citizens should consider the matter carefully.

#### Death of Thaddeus Holt.

MACON, January 16. - [Special.] - News of the death of Judge Thaddeus Holt reached this city this evening. His death occurred at Bo lingbroke at 1 p. m., and was caused by apo-plexy. He dropped dead on the way to church. His many friends are grieved at the s ad news.

Mad Dog Killed.

Macon, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—At 3 p. m. today Officer Tharpe was passing down Third street when some one called out, "For God's sake kill that dog—he's mad." The animal in question was snapping at everything he saw, and came near biting a valuable pointer belonging to Mr. Hidingfellow. The officer, when up pretty close to the furious beast, fired a ball' through his head, which effectually estopped the discussion.

Still in Jail. MACON, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—The man arrested by Officer Lowenthal last night is still in jail.

# The Streets and Roads.

MACON, Ga., January 17 .- [Special.] - The streets and roads have suffered greatly by the recent bad weather. Frezen by the blizzard and gullied by the rains, they have become in places. It will take a street force quite a while to repair the suburban highways and the country roads. Well, court lon't set till April.

Services. Macon, Ga., January 17 .- [Special.] -Church goers had a pleasant forenoon to attend church

and they turned out so that each church had a fair congregation. The Weather.

MACON, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—This morning was clear and pleasant, but about 3 o'clock the sky became overcast, and it is now turning cold again.

# The Last Journey.

MACON, Ga., January 17—[Special.]—The remains of J. A. Beall, the Albany suicide, were brought up on the Southwestern train, en route to New York, last evening.

Artistic Work:

MACON, January 17.—[Special.]—THE CON-STITUTION is specially indebted to Prof. Morgan, of the pen art school, for some beautiful signs, designed and executed by him at his rooms on Mulberry street. They are as beauti-ful as they are useful, and the maker deserves the success he has attained in Macon.

Personals. MACON, Ga., January 17 .- A. T. Abbott, of Atlanta, is at the Commercial. Abe Grober, of Savannah, spent the day in

the city.

B. S. Meeks, of Birmingham, Ala., is regis-

tered at the Commercial.

E. G. Bassett, of Fort Valley, is in town to day. H. H. Huff, of Barnesville, is at the Elger-

C. D. Dunean, of Savannah, is registered at e Brown house.

J. A. Pye, of Forsyth, is in town.

General A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, spent

H. M. Holtzelaw, of Perry, is registered at R. E. Parker, of Atlanta, is in town today. Misses Eugenia Davis and Claudie Hill, two

fascinating young ladies of Fort Valley, are visiting Miss Nona Duncan, this city. Mr. Dean Cherry and his charming daughter, Miss Fannie, spent to-day with friends in

Byron.
Miss Katie O'Connell, of East Macon, who has been ill for two weeks, is rapidly recover-

Atlanta's Record for Charity.

From the Madison, Ga., Madisonian Speaking of public charities, there is no city or people in Georgia that are more generously mindful of their poor, than Atlanta and her people. They never fail to respond, and respond liberally and cheerfully to the calls of charity, and hundreds of hearts are gladdened every winter by these kind offerings and rise

up to call her and her people blessed. Atlanta is indeed a noble city and her people are ex-ceptionally charitable. The Rabbits are Thick.

From the Early County, Ga., News.

Rabbits are exceedingly pleutiful this winter.
One can scarcely walk down an old fence row without scaring up one or two of them. out scaring up one or two of them.

DRIFTS FROM THE STOR Burned to Death-A Calf on the Ice Floes The Crops.

The solid north has the solid south down to zero or thereabouts. From the Crawfordville, Ga., Democrat.

Dr. S. J. Farmer has an overcoat that he has been using sixteen years. From the Barnesville, Ga., Mail. It is to be hoped that the terrible cold will

kill out the crop of spring poets, From the Dawson, Ga., Journal. Winter is no longer lingering in the lap of summer—he is now nestled warm and fortably in the bosom of spring.

From the Millen, Ga., Beacon. The entire, or at least the greater portion of the eat crop has been killed by the late freez

ing weather. This is a most important crop to our farmers, and if it is killed they are badly damaged.

From the Coweta, Ga, Advertiser.

Mrs. P. Henderson, of Grantville, during he cold weather of last Sunday was standing before the fire, when her clothing caught fire and was so badly burned that she died Tues day. She was a highly respected and beloved old lady. Her relatives and friends have the sympathy of the entire community. From a Homer, Ga., letter.

Daniel T. Bush died at his residence in this county, aged 60 years. He was in his usua health and partook of a hearty dinner. Dur ing the afternoon, the weather being very cold be went out to look after an old freedman or his place, and in a short time afterwards was found lying in the snow, a short distance from the house, in an insensible condition. carried to the house and medical aid sum-moned, but when the family physician arrived he was dead. He leaves behind him a wife, two children and numerous friends to mourn his death. His record was spotless

From the Rome Ga. Courier. A calf yesterday fell into the river near the residence of Mrs. R. T. Hoyt, and failing to climb the ice embankment, struck out for the opposite shore. As she got midway the stream the ice floes came pelting down on her, and carried her many yards down the stream. A large crowd witnessed the sight from the fourth ward bridge, and there was much excitement and speculation as to whether th animal would drown. The calf got loose from the floes and swam to the bank, where it took several efforts to break the ice, which kept her from reaching terra firma. After she finally got on the ground, she shook the cold water off and quietly went to hunt for green pastures.

THE MARRIAGE RECORD.

The Issues of Licenses and of Runawa Marriages. The ordinary of Rockdale furnishes the fol-

lowing facts with regard to the marriages dur ing the last five years. In the year 1880 there were 46 licenses issued to whites and 44 to colored; in 1881, 51 to whites and 32 to colored; in 1882; 33 to whites and 38 to colored; in 1834 7 to whites and 28 to colored: in 1885 whites and 32 to colored; this year, 1 to whites and 1 to colored.

During the past year the ordinary of Terrell

county issued 124 marriage licenses, forty-five of which were for white persons.

From the Smithville, Ga., Enterprise.
Married, on the fly, January 10, Mr. H. B.
Johnson and Miss Viola V. Bolton, both of Lee county. No cards, and not much time to spare, as the bride's papa was in pursuit. Mr. J. A. Walden, J.P., officiated. From the Walker County, Ga., Mcssenger.

There has recently taken place a romanti marriage, in which one of Ringgold's beauti was one of the contracting parties. Miss Maud W. Trimmier was one of the prettiest young ladies in town, and being just eighteen was very popular. For some time Mr. George Shaw, of the railroad mail service, has been a devoted admirer, and friends of both looked forward to an early invitation to the wedding. The wily couple did not intend anything of that kind, however. On January 6th Miss Maud went to the depot, accompanied by her mother, telling her friends she was on he way to Tunnel Hill to visit. She bade fare well to mother and friends, and started, bu stead of stopping at Tunnel Hill she contin acd on to Atlanta, where she was joined by her faithful lover. They registered at the Markham house, procured a license and were scon made man and wife by Judge G. W. Tan-

#### PROHIBITION POINTS. Geneva has gone dry by raising the liquor

license to \$3,000. The Talbotton wet men are in an excited

Charges of intimedation on part of the pr hibitionists are made, and are partially admitted in the last number of the Talbotton Era. The town council, of Eastman, has reduced he mayor's salary from \$150 to \$100 for present year, and the marshal's salary from \$50 per month to \$30 per month. Dodge county yoted in favor of prohibition on the last day of December by a majority of 76 out of a tota wote of 1026. Eastman will be a dry town after May, when the liquor licenses will expire, and the council probably thought the mayor and marshal would have less work to do, and re

duced their salary accordingly.

The Orthodox Democrat, of Barnesville, says The democrats of old Upson seem determined to give the organizers of the new party enough of prohibition. Mr. J. C. Williams was nomi nated and run as the candidate of the orthodo: democrats for the office of ordinary. The elec-tion occurred on January 6th, and notwith standing the weather the "barefooted demo crats" turned out in full force, Mr. Williams was elected by 237 majority. This is as it should be. Let the political saints understand that practical ideas and not hypocritical theo

ries are to carry the elections in Georgia. The Hawkinsville Dispatch says: "It is re-corted that there are some persons in the town f McVille, Telfair county, who are willing to elect a mayor of that place and pay him a sal-ary of \$4,600. Of course the town's treasury is not full to overflowing, but the mayor's salary s to be raised in a novel way. Telfair count is under a high license liquor law, the license or tax being \$5,000 for each person selling liquor. The scheme suggested is to let some man pay the \$5,000 and take out license for the sale of liquor at McVille for one year, and then the citizens shall turn in and elect the man mayor, and pay him a salary of about \$4,000 out of the money he has paid out for the privilege of selling liquor.

Rockdale County Hogs.

From the Conyers, Ga., South.
Mr. Asa D. McDonald killed his hogs a few days ago and they weighed as follows: 231, 234, 226, 276, 298 and 300, total 1,575 pounds. They were about one and one half years old. Mr. John H. Maddóx killed his hogs last Monday, five in number, weighing in all 1,335 pounds. Three of them were small, making the two larger ones weigh respectfully 333 and The small ones weighed 183, 198 and 225 This foots up his meat for this year, together 892 pounds killed last fall. In all he has 2,177 pounds of fine pork.

A Clear Profit Made.

From the Calhoun, Ga., Times.

Mr. Z. T. Gray, whom every one knows is good farmer, says that he made this year 42 ales of cotton at a cost of \$21 a bale, and sold t at an average of \$39, leaving a clear profit of \$18 per bale. Some of the cotton was damaged by the flood, which brought the average down lower than it would have otherwise been. All the work was done with hired labor. He runs four plows, and, besides the cotton, made fif-teen hundred bushels of corn, about three hundred bushels of which was also damaged by the

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

BREMEN, Ga., January 17 .- [Special.]-T. W. Lovvorn died suddenly yesterday. He was no

J. J. Price, one of our merchants, is very low with typhoid fever. Richard Price's wife and son-in-law, J. B. Entrekin, also have typhoid fever.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE

CONDENSED FROM OUR EX-

Serious Accident While out Hunting-Sentenced Ten Years in the Penitentiary - Attacked by a Mad Dog-A Bigamist to Stand his Sec-ond Trial-An Aged Negress, etc.

Rome will have an ice factory in operation The grain crop in Wilkerson county is badly damaged by the frost.

Aunt Silvia Dwite, a colored woman of Burke ounty, is said to be 130 years old. On the 28th instant, R. O. Dieuis, the bigamist, will stand has second trial in Sumte

The indications now are that there will be less guano used in Upson county this year than any year since 1866.

Wingo Melrose, found guilty of murder in Chatham superior court, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. The application of John Smith the mur deter of Benner Barker, in Carroll county, for a new trial, will be argued on the 30th. Mr. D. C. Sutton, formerly of the Dahlonega Signal, has retired from the editorship of that paper and will probably assume control of the Dawsonville News.

The state agricultural convention will meet in Columbus on the 9th of February, and it is now in order for the two agricultural clubs in this county to elect delegates and have representatives at the convention.

Mr. D. D. Swint while on his way to Irwin ton from Twiggs county last Thursday morning encountered a mad dog at Long Bridge, and after some difficulty succeeded in killing it. The dog was in the last stage of hydropho . Colonel J. I. Coleman, of the Convers We

convention of the state agricultural so which meets in Columbus the first part of : ruary. His subject will be "The dignity of farmers and their relation to other profes-

In Rockdale county, the amount of county funds received to this date is \$3,160.72; amount on hand \$468.64. Amount of pauper fund received, \$1,264.37; amount on hand, \$964.54. Amount of jury fund received \$1,896.55; amount on hand, \$182.49. Total amount of funds received, \$6,221.94; total amount on hand, \$162.67. hand, \$1,615,67.

Mountain Green, Jr., who lives near the edge of Spalding and Pike counties, happened to a serious accident Thursday while bird hunting. Coming to a frozen stream he started across and had gotten nearly over when he slipped and fell on the ice, discharging both barrels of his gun, which took effect just above his ankle

completely severing his foot. The Georgia railroad non-secret mutual benev-olent association has scored the promptest pay-ment on record. On Thursday morning, the 14th instant, Mr. C. A. Feuser, carpenter in the Georgia railroad car shops, in Augusta, died a member of this association. A few hours later, in the afterneon of the same day, his widow received from Mr. Henry Edmondston, president of the association, the full benefit.

The Rome Courier says that "the tunnel under Missionary Ridge, where the acciden of a freight train occurred Wednesday morn ing, has not been cleared, and as a consequence passengers to and from Chattanooga have to go around by Cleveland. The accident was caused by a locomotive, which was loaded on a flat car, scraping the arch top of the tunnel and desplacing several of the archbars, causing a cave-in of about thirty feet of the arch.

Montezuma Record: The Americus corres pendent of THE CONSTITUTION says there is a quarrel between the two towns about the bridge over the river at Drayton, and that a legal contest is to be the result. "The best legal talent in Americus" probably hope so. Our beat was built low for the purpose of going under that bridge. The smoke stacks work on pivots so they can be dropped down when they pass under the bridge. It is twenty three feet from the waters edge to the sills o the bridge when the river is at its norm height, and the boat is only eighteen feet fro the water line to the hog chains, giving five feet for the boat. We shall have no quarre with Americus about the bridge. It does us n harm as far as trade is concerned, and does Americus no good. When the river is declared navigable the sceretary of the treasury of the United States will require the city of Americus to put in a draw bidge. No, our town does not seek a quarrel with Americus.

CHEROKEE CURIOSITIES.

Books Which Have Been Thumbed Over for Three Hundred Years.

From the Cherekee, Ga., Advance, We were shown on Friday last by James M. Hutson, of this place, a Greek and Latin testament, published in 1698. The testament was used in Newberry, S. C., college as a text book, and studied by Mr. Wm. R. Wilson, a graduate of that college, and father of Mrs. Mary R. S Hutson. The book, considering that nearly 200 years old, is well preserved and

every page in its place.

Mr. Hutson also exhibited to us two kneebuckles which were worn by Samuel Watson, the grand-father of Mrs. Hutson. A \$50 continental bill, equal to 81 £ and 5s issued in February, 1779, by the government of

sued in February, 1779, by the government of C., was also shown us by Mr. Hutson. Major Wiley Petty, at Ophir, than whom there is no better specimen of man nor noble; truer gentleman, has in his possession a gallo: piece of stone ware which his great grandfath er brought here from England. Itsage can be

raced back to something over 300 years, and t is now as good as new.

Mr. Watts, of this place, one of the best Mr. Watts, of this place, one of the best painters in north Georgia, tells us that Mr. Nesbit, who lives of R. J. Boling's place, near Ophir, has a copy of John Tillotson's sermons, a book of about 300 pages, which was collected, revised and printed some where in England in 1690. The sermons were first delivered about 1671. The book has been an heirloom in the Nesbit family for many years, and is now in almost perfect condition. is now in almost perfect condition Mr. J. H. King and others at this place have many old, quaint and curious thing; which are interesting to look over and think of.

"Go it, Tip."

rom the Greenesboro, Ga., Journal.

Mr. Joseph Davidson, the polite and efficient railroad agent at Woodville, has a badge of 1841, with an eagle emblazoned on it, over which are the words: "Go it, Tip," and a portrait of General William Henry Harrison, with the Jegend, "Come it, Tylor," under it. It is prized very highly as a souvenir of the greatest whig and democratic campaigu in his tory.

A Peculiar Hue Observed.

From the Irwinton, Ga., Appeal. We noticed last Sunday a peculiar hue upon the pine trees that surrounds this place. In-stead of their usual green appearance, the branches of that hardy tree were almost black and appeared as if they were scorched by fire. It must have been caused by the severe cold.

It Goes Without Saying. From the Henry County, Ga., Weekly

We don't see why there should be any argu ment about Editor Hutcheson being the uglist man in Jonesboro. Looks speak louder than words.

The Robins are Coming.

From the Early County, Ga., News.
The robins have been very numerous in this vicinity during the past few days, offering very tempting sport to those who were will-ing to brave the cold to get to shoot them.

A Leaking Jug. From the Sparta, Ga., Ishm

Somebody's jug leaks badly at the behest of an occasional old toper, hereabouts. It is to be hoped that the jug leaks lawfully.

Would You Avoid

the rocks and quicksands which have proved the ruin of a great multitude setting out on the voyage of life? It so, lose no time in pro-curing the "Science of Life."

WHAT FARMERS CAN DO. The Remarkable Results Achieved by

Thomas Kelly. CLUTTSVILLE, Ala., January 1.-Editors Constitution: The few farmers that practice diversified farming in this county are much the more prosperous than those that are all cotton planters. J. O. Kelly, the most successful farmer in Cluttsville, plants largely of wheat cats, corn, clover, grasses, peas, Irish potatoes, etc. He makes cotton a secondary crop and is not forced to sell as soon as gathered, but holds until prices suit him. He raises a large number of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. He nearly always has something to sell. Wheat and oats, hav beef cattle, nutton, wool, notatoes im-

hay, beef cattle, mutton, wool, potatoes, im-proved breed of hogs, bacon, or something else that will bring him money all through the year, therefore never has to draw on his cotton crop His mode of planting wheat is to break clover sod in August, or as soon as the land will do to plow—after a good wetting rain—with two horse chilled plows, No. 2 Oliver or with two horse chilled plows, No. 2 Officer or No. 4 South Bend; then harrow with a two or three horse drag harrow. Sow the grain the last of September or early in October. Plow in with two horse walking cultivators, harrow and roll afterwards. Oats are put in the same way, only they are planted in February and March. He harvests his crop of grain with the D. M. Oshorn self-binding reaper. D. M. Osborn self binding reaper.

D. M. Osborn self binding reaper.

His method of raising corn is to break up with two horses, plant in checks, four feet by four, cover with scooter, harrow crosswise, the way it was covered and cultivate with twohorse and one-horse cultivators, going through it every two weeks until large enough to "lay by," which is from the fifteenth of June to the by," which is from the fifteenth of June to the first of July. His method of planting cotton is to lay off rows 3½ feet with a two-horse scooter plow, deposit fertilizer in furrow and list with two-horse scooter, split out middles with two-horse turn plow, and plant with a drum planter. He makes large quantities of manure at home, uses leaves, straw and litter of all kinds in his stalls and cow sheds. By using large quantities of manure and renovating with clover and peas and other judicious use of commercial fertilizers his land in the past fifteen years has doubled in productiveness and commercial value. in productiveness and commercial value. He said to me the other day that his land made better cotton than it did when it was fresh. He cultivates cotton after the first working—which is with a side harrow—with double shovels and cultivators. But perm me to say that the great secret of succes; with him and others that I shall give you a history of, is this: that he labors six days in the week eats no idle bread, allows no grass to grow under his feet. He pays good wages, feeds well and work his laborers well. He is considered a hard worker, but he can get all the labor he needs by the day, month year, from the fact that he always hearh to pay them. If others would follow example -work six days in the week-ther would be less croaking about hard times and the low price of cotton and the scarcity of hog and hominy. But it is a sad fact that we have too many loafers at the little country grocerie spending their bard-earned money for add to their little store.

THOMAS B. KELLY. ting drink, instead of trying to make more to

How an Old Soldier Took Hold EDWARDSVILLE, Ga., January 13 .- Editor Constitution: I would like to add one or two planters to your successful list of farmers Just after the trying times of the late war. when previsions were scarce and times the hardest the south ever experienced, Joseph Poss returned from the war penniless, and found his wife and two small children in des titution. He was a brave soldier, and prove a brave man in providing for those who wer depending on him for support, etc. He com menced farming as a common tenant, and in : few years he was able to buy a fifty sere farm which he improved by building a nice three room house and outhouses, etc. His orchard contains a variety of selected fruit trees his fences are stock proof; you don't see any galled spots or gullies to disfigure thi model little farm. He takes care of his land by rotating his crops; his land improves ever ear. His farm is worth four times what I paid for it. He don't know anything about western coin and meat as he makes his own supplies at home. James Colley commenced farming fifteen years ago. Today he is the happy proprietor of a two thousand dollar farm and provisions enough to run him a year He has horses, cattle, hegs, etc. \_I could tion others who have made farming successful tion ofhers who have made rarming successful, but only mention the above two to show that farming can be made to pay. Land in this section is worth from \$7 to \$30 per a re—eight miles from Atlanta.

J. W. Mayson.

An Old Georgian in Texas.

JANUARY 3, 1886.—Editors Constitution:
As I am a subscriber to your paper and a native of old Georgia, from Crawford county, where I am well known by a great many of the old clitzens, I give you a few notes under the items of farming, as I have been trying to make a living in that direction, and would like to report some of my results for the hem.

efit of my old Georgia friends. 1 left Crawford county, Ga., November 16 556, and stopped in Johnson county cxas, where I have remained ever since. When I got to Texas Texas, ever since. When I got to Texas I went to work for wages and have had a great deal of hard luck, but today feel thankful that have now a farm of 9822 acres of good black and in six miles of Alvarado, Johnson county Tex. I have been in this settlement thirty years the 7th day of next January. I have fifty acres of timber, and am out of debt and have a good lot of stock, twenty work mules fifteen good sucking colts and one horse colt that I refused \$500 for last spring, plenty of cows and hogs, and a good lot of children. I will be fifty-three years old the 25th of May. and am locking for twins at our house, as our first babes were twins, and I feel like I will live out my three score years and ten. After reading the results of some of your best farmers, I will give you a report of some portion of my farm, as I am not as yet in a fix to give a final report, as we are s yet in a fix to give a final report, as we as not done gathering cotton and corn. On fifty-five acres of wheat I made 1,300 bushels; thir-ty-five acres of oats, 2,100 bushels; twenty-five acres of German millet, 300 bushels and eighteen tops of good bay; forty-five acres of ton, after planting the most of it over, I male thirty-three bales of cotton, weighing 520 pounds each, that I sold for 8 65-100 ceuts per bound: fifty acres of corn. 3,000 bushels, and pound; fifty acres of corn, 3,000 bushels, and did not use a pound of ferilizer; killed a litter of hogs, the heaviest one 465 pounds, but a little over nine months old. I have a good stand of eats on the thirty-five acres I sowed last year, and did not sow them nor plow them in. They are what we call volunteer eats. And I will add that I have made 100 bushels to the acre of voluntees oats. BENJAMIN BARNES.

The Tale is Well Told.

From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone. On Sunday afternoon last, while skating on a pond near our town, Mr. R. T. Mills's two sons discovered a terrapin, a very large, yellow bellied one, with its head frozen hard and fast in the ice, just as it came up to the top of the water and peeped out. It must have stuck its head up just about the time the ice began to and kept it there until it was fastene too tight to get loose, anyhow it was fastened, all the same and remained there until Tuesday morning, when the boys concluded to cut th ice from around its neck and take it home. They went to boring around it, and as soon as its bead was released it darted down and escaped under the ice, which was about four inches in thickness. The fact is vouched for by Mr. R. T. Mills, who saw the terrapin as it was imprisoned in the ice and by his two bays who liberated it from the ice's cold embrace. It is certainly a remarkable fact.

May Good Luck Attend Him. From the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

The absence of Mr. John Armstrong, who leaves this morning to attend the Irish league meeting in Chicago, will be prolonged by a visit to his old home in Ireland. Mr. Armvisit to his old nome in Ireland. Mr. Armstrong is a strong and honored specimen of the Irish-American and has been a dilligent student of the history of his mother country and an able defender of her rights. He is one of Augusta's most popular and intelligent

THE TOBACCO CROP.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR GEORGIANS

Manual of Tobacco Culture for Beginners Fr pared Under the Direction of J. T. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia Written Exclusively for this Paper.

The increasing appreciation of the importance of diversified crops and the demand of the sioner of agriculture for information in regard to the culture and curing of tobacco, has induced the preparation of the following elementary manual

Its object is to enable the Georgia farmer to devote a portion of his farm to the culture of this staple with some confidence in the cor-rectness of the first steps, and until he shall have gained wisdom and skill by actual experience. The manual does not claim to furnish all the information desirable or necessary, or to be free from imperfections. Hurriedly pre pared to meet a very sudden demand, it is sent forth to the farmers of Georgia in the confident hope that it will materially aid those who may determine to engage in the business of growing

The commissioner cheerfully acknowledges his indebtedness to others who have written instructive manuals or articles on the subject, whose names are elsewhere mentioned.

MANUAL OF TOBACCO CULTURE. The farmer who proposes to cultivate to bacco as a money crop, should appreciate the importance of care in all the details of the business from the selection of the seed, to the final disposal of the product. Tobacco is very exacting as to the soil, culture, and handlin -more so than cotton --- and occupies fully as large a part of the year. The first stage—the preparation of the seed bed, and the production of the young plants—requires more care and attention to minute details than does any too in the culture and according to the contract of the culture and production of the culture and production. step in the culture and preparation of the cot-ton for the market, while the harvesting, and curing of the tobacco erop demand an expert ness of skill and judgment not deemed neces sarv in the handling of the cotton crop. With these preliminary remarks it is proposed to give a few plain and explicit directions in-tended to guide the totally inexperienced cultivator in performing the ordinary operations connected with the culture of tobacco.

In more northern climates the character of the soil and its particular slope and exposure are deemed of the utmost importance in the location of the plant bed. A southern exposure to the sun and protection by timber or other obstacle against, north, and northwest. other obstacle, against north and northwes other obstacle, against north and northwest winds. In Georgia such advantages, though desirable and to be availed of if possible, are not of vital importance. The soil should be a dark sandy loam virgin, if practicable, and perfectly drained. The first step in the preparation is to thoroughly burn the ground intended for the purpose. Cover the ground, (which should not be wet,) with brush, straw, constally no anothing that will refintate the will refintate the straw.

cornstalks or anything that will maintain a brisk fire for about two hours. So soon as the ground cools off every thing should be raked off except the ashes, and the ground dug up deeply with a grubbing hor or spading fork—not inverting the soil—and chopped fine, removing with care all roots ds, stones, etc. The effect of burning is t destroy all weed and grass seeds, and eggs insects, and to prevent after-baking of the soil from hard rains. It is of the utmost import-ance, in order to secure a good stand, that the soil be made absolutely fine, as if sifted through a sieve. If the soil is not already very rich, before digging or spading it the surface should be covered over with some good compost or fertilizer, which is to be well incorpo rated in the soil.

THE PLANT BED CANNOT BE MADE TOO RICH The bed should be prepared and the seed sown from January to March. After raking the surface perfectly smooth and even, lay it off in convenient lands by mere marks or lines,

as a guide to sowing.

QUANTITY OF SEED.

One heaping teaspoonful is enough to so one hundred square feet of bed, or a place te feet by ten feet less will be better if everythin be done with care. Such a bed will farnis about one thousand plants, or enough to some fourth of an acres and supply sharts for one fourth of an acre, and supply plants replanting. A beginner is apt to sow thickly. Plants sufficient for an acre of la will require about four teaspoonfuls of seed own on a bed ten feet by forty feet or twent

nd theroughly mixed with a convenien uantity of dry ashes, or sifted soil, and divid ver, forwards and backwards as many as there are divided portions of the seed. This operation requires care, and it would be well for the beginner to practice sowing a few times on a plat similar to the plant bed, with dry earth, without the seed, and then go the plant bod, when sowing seed, several times with corresponding portions of the mixed seed and ashes, or soil. If sown early the seed and asnes, or soil. It sown early the seed will require no covering other than that resulting from pressing the soil smooth and moderately fine by means of a roller, or by patting with a hoe or the back of a spade. If sown late, it is well to rake over very lightly with a fine toothed rake before pressing or rolling.

ressing or rolling.

The next step is to cover the entire bed with some fine light brush, which will protect th roung plants from any sudden cold or dry speil.

Hog bristles are estcomed as the very best ma-

terial for this purpose.

As soon as the plants begin to show them selves "the fly" is apt to make its appear If proper precautions be neglected, and if in possession, nothing yet discovered will him away. The bed should be inclosed as soo as sown by tweive inch planks set up on edge and secured in that position, and a little soi pressed against the bottom edge. This wil pressed against the

prevent insects entering from without.

After early seeding the plants will begin to show themselves about the last of February, and when well up and growing the bed should have a top dressing at the rate of about the pound of commercial fertilizer, mixed with moist earth, to 100 square feet, to be repeated before each rain, when the plants are not wet moist carra, to 100 square rect, to 55 repeated before each rain, when the plants are not wet with dew or rain. If the plants appear too crowded, as will be likely in places, they should be thinned out, and all weeds removed by han I. SELECTING AND PREPARING THE LAND.

Soft deep gray, sandy, or gravelly soil is

best. Poor exhausted soil will not auswe ness thoroughly prepared and highly fertilized. Land recently cleared is best. In general, any soil of light character that will produce a half bale of cottou or more to the acre, will yield good crops of tobacco. But tobacco is even more responsive to a rich soil, and high culture, than cotton. The gray lands of north is even more responsive to a rich son, and migriculture, than cotton. The gray lands of north and middle Georgia are believed by good judges to be equal to any similar soils in North Carolina or Virginia. A farmer, however, who expects to realize good profits from growing totacco on old worn out cotton fields, without liberal manuring, is doomed to disappointment and less. Tobacco is not a poor land crop, though remunerative yields of good, light tobacco may be secured from comparatively thin lands, if planted while quite fresh from the original forests. The leaf of the tobacco cor-responding to the lint of the cotton, varies greatly more in appearance and quality the latter, and is far more readily effects differences of soil, climate and handling. The best seed leaf tobacco is always grown in soils which abound in lime. As a rule, the darker the soil, the darker will be the color of the to-bacco grown on it. Light wrappers for cigars and plug tobacco comes from light. warm The ground should be carefully cleaned of all

until brought into fine tilth:

Lay off furrows 34 apart, deposit in them from 200 to 300 pounds of a good ammoulated fertilizer, or better, good stable manure, or a compost of stable manure and cotton seed and acid phosphate (with potash)—sufficient to produce not less than 1200 pounds seed cotton per acre—if planted in cotton—and list on the same with two furrows. On level and low-ly-ing lands it is better to check across those lists

litter, and plowed and cross-plowed closely and deeply, but not turned over and harrowed until brought into fine tilth:

with a plow, making hills 34 by 21, and plin the hill. In North Carolina, and Virgi the best crops are made by planting thills, similar to the old fashioned potate

As already intimated, tobacco re either a rich or productive soil, or libera nuring. Stable manure is certainly the both for quantity and quality, especiall latter; but in the absence of a sufficient tity resort may be had—first, to compost of stable manure or rich scrapings, cotton (or meal), acid phosphate and kainit next to standard ammonisted phosphate taining potash in some form. In Pennsy it is claimed that the very best toba made alone from stable manure, and FERTILIZERS. made alone from stable manure, packers and manufacturers generally product lower when informed that result of artificial fertilizers.

There is good reason to doubt the juch discrimination, but there is no the statement that stable manure is equa any fertilizer. Any manipulated fertilitended for tobacco must contain a libe tended for tobacco must contain a liberal centage of potash. Indeed, potash is wh called the dominant or leading element

manded by the tobacco crop.

It may be remarked just here that to is a very exhausting crop. This is due to fact that the entire plant above the sheing rich in potash and lime, is removed the land. The leaves contain an unusa-centage of ssh. It is frequently the cas-soils that produce the very best quality bacco for two or three crops fail to yield ably afterwards unless heavily fertilized

method of planting, cultivating and cu acco, and the next week after we the commissioner's close of the matter, short summary of the revenue laws affect the growth and sale of tobacco

B. Tobacco. One of the most successful and exp obacco growers in Virginia, in his raising and curing tobacco, says on

manuring:
"Unless the soil is naturally rich. is not often the case with soils best yellow tobacco, it will be well to fertilizing material to hasten for plants and mature them properly Here, commercial fertilizers have are doing their best work. But manures often do more harm th new and puffy soils. The smalle and the more concentrated the fert ments, the more readily they are a and assimilated by the plants if of material and in the most available Nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, lin soda, are most necessary for the tobacc and a fertilizer which supplies the quantity of each, and from the proper source will never fail to show good effects therefrom if the rainfall is sufficient to quicken their ac

The Eddystone soluble guano meets all these

equirements fully.
It is concentrated and it contains nitrogen phosphoric acid, potash lime, and soda, from the very best sources, in their most available forms and in their proper proportions, to act promptly, thoroughly and lastingly, giving the plants an active start, a healthy growth and

an early maturity.

W. Kearney, Middleburg, N. C., says: "I R. W. Kearney, Middleburg, N. C., says: "I used one ton of Eddystone with seven standard brands on tobacco, and like it better than any I used, and expect to use it next season."
L. N. Kimball, Middleburg, N. C., says: "I used one ton of Eddystone with several differ-ent brands of fertilizers, and did not see any difference in the growing of the tobacco, but find the tobacco after cured, a finer and richer quality and do not expect to use any other

next season."

Rev. Geo. A. Rose, Manson, N. C. says: "I used one ton Eddystone guano under sobacco, which gave me perfect satisfaction. In fact, I can truly say it is the best I ever used." W. J. Norwood, Warenton, N. C., 8475; "Th Eddystone sold last season, for tobacco, has given universal satisfaction. Some planters say they have never had anything to act so well, will have a good trade for it this year."

James Y. and E. S. Merritt, Chappell Hill,
N. C., says: "That the ten tons Eddystone furnished them has given entire estimation."

was all used on tobacco, and it is the tobacco fertilizer. It is ahead of three other reliable brands, and will use none other this season It yellows the tobacco on the hill, and gives in a smooth silky texture—the kind of tobacco that always cures and sells best. We heartily welcome it in the tobacco belt."

A. Anderson, Rigsbee's store, N. C., says:
"I have been raised in the tobacco belt, and ave used several different brands of fert

them has given entire satisfaction,

could tell the Eddystone tobacco in the di from the other brands I used, it being fine and good price." T. G. Watkins & Co., Reysville, Varginia, say that their sales of the Eddystone solubis guan have given universel satisfaction, and it hoult up for itself a reputation that will in crease the sale another year by double that

the past season. The farmers say that it the past season. The farmers say that it puses a tobacco plant from the start to the enmaking it mature early, rich and heavy."

Mr. John M. Green, of Atlanta, Ga, he charge of the sale of this brand of guano, at will be pleased to communicate with the reaers of this article, or have them call upon the dealers throughout the sauth for the Eld. dealers throughout the south for the Ed

offered to the entire planting interest, not only for tobacco, but for everything raised from the soil, in this entire section.

AN OLD TOBACCO GROWER.

Farms in Norway. Some of the most valuable farms in Norway would be spurned as a gift by American hus bandmen, who are seldom content with places of sudden undulation, or, indeed, with any thing but pieces of rich prairie or bottom land But the Norwegians are industrious and thrifty grangers, have comfortable barns and fine cat-tle, and generations of families succeed each other in possessing and working their moun-tain farmsteads. Their houses are substinti-ally constructed of wood, and inside there is ally constructed of wood, and inside there is an air of comfort and cleanliness. But what of the farm? "Look about you," says Cham-bers's Journal. "Mogntains hem us in on all sides; there is no room for for fields as we know them at fields as we know e; but grass grows luxuriantly rocks, with occasionally a patch as large as ordinary villa garden. There the farmer a portion of his hay crop, on which his ho and cattle are mainly dependent during eight winter mouths. But his hay field is wider spread. Glance upward some fitteen hundred feet there, where an opening occurs in the dwarf birch, and you will observe the diminished form of a man busy at work. That diminished form of a man-bosy mountaineer, cutting the grass which grows on yonder narrow
ledge of rock. He has been upsince early morn,
and will probably not descend till evening not a tuft of grass will be left ungathered;
not a foot of level ground on that steep and
rugged mountain side but will be visited, and
its small grow carefully removed by the in lusits small crop carefully removed by the industrious bergsman. If he has a wide stratch trious between If he has a wide stretch of field (hill pasture or moorland) in his boundary, the farmer erects wooden sheds, in which he stores his hay till winter, when, by an ingentous contrivance, he has the whole rapidly and easily conveyed to the valley. A familiar object in a Norwegian glen is the savera steel wire which stretches from the foot to the summit of the mountain. Does this wire the bundles of hay are expeditioned sent without labor, and then carried in sledges to wire the bundles of hay are experimentally sent without laber, and then carried fur all signs to the steadings. Without such a method many weary journeys would be necessary ere the hay required for a long winter could be brought down. It appears the Norwegian far ner bor-rowed the idea of this hay telegraph from his brother hillsmen of the Tyrol about eight years ago. The hay crop is the product of natural grass, no seed being sown nor any almixture of clover being used."

procurity alue of paymen standars to receive of the a lead and through the standard to the standard through through the standard through thr

WHEN A NEGLECTED COLD develops, WHEN A NEGLECTED COLD develops, a con-stant Cough, shortness of breath and wasting of flesh, you may be sure that the lungs are seriously threatened, and that a promot treat-ment is demanded. Doctor Jayne's Expecto-rant is thoroughly adapted to speedily cure all Ceughs and Colds, and is an effective medicine in the primary stages of Consumption and Brenchitis. making hills 31 by 21, and plant In North Carolina, and Virginia as are made by planting thus in to the old fashioned potato hills

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ination, but there is no doubt of t that stable manure is equal to.

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red Cold develops, a consist of breath and wasting sure that the lungs are and that a promot treat-Doctor Jayne's Expectodapted to speedily cure all nd is an effective medicine ages of Consumption and

BROWN ON SILVER.

E GEORGIA SENATOR ON THE

ation Regarding the Full Recognition of ver as in Equal Part of the Currency— Hard Hits at the Gold Bugs,

Thursday, the 14th, Mr. Brown addressed

of the submitted by the senator from Ken-(Mr. Beck) on the silver question, with a f submitting some remarks upon it. presiding officer—Unanimous consent is it, the chair hearing no objection.

the chair hearing no objection.

mate resumed the consideration of the
nsubmitted December 18, 1885, by Mr.
lative to the payment of customs dues and
n-ements thereof, etc.

war—Mr. President, the silver question is
see a party question. Many of the leading
ts both in and out of congress differ with
dent, secretary of the treasury, and other
tie leaders upon this question. Many of
distinguished and intelligent leaders of
of the treasury. But a large numrepublican leaders equally as disdiffer with their party friends
differ with their party friends
question, and believe that the coinage of
could be continued, at least to the extent
cribed by law, while some think the annage should be increased to a higher figsenator or representative, no matter which
takes of this important question, can be

\$100 in silver, to advance the amount and take the bond. This creditor class, holding this large amount or bords of the United States acquired under circumstances most favorable to their own interests, naturally desired to increase the value of the obligations held by them, and they went to work, systematically, I have no doubt, and used the columns of influential men, and they finally had the pleasure to see the passage of the act of 1869, declaring that the principal of the bonds as well as the interest should be paid in coin. There wa an exception in this act, applicable to a certain class of bonds, but the exception was so qualified as to destroy its effect and leave the rules substantially as above stated.

There was no new consideration for this important alteration in the

amount on the dist of the United States acquired interests, naturally desired to increase the value of the colligations held by them, and they went to the obligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them, and they went to the colligations held by them to the colligations held by the colligations held by the held by t

the principal and interest which have fallen due, and up to this date, if I am correctly informed, there has not in any instance been a silver dollar paid to a federal bondholder for years past, if indeed there has been any instance since the passage of the act of 1870. What has been the result?

A six per cent United States bond during the war was woth say forty cents in the dollar in gold or silver. Upon the passage of the act of 1870, a four per cent went to a par, and since that, as the interest and principal falling due from year to year have been paid in gold only, while all the other creditors of the United States are required to take silver or greenbacks, the bonds have steadily advanced, until they are now worth 120 to 121 in the market, and still the cry is that the patriotic bond-holders must be dealt liberally with, and that the taxes of the people must be increased to give them a better currency than other people receive, so as to keep up the credit of the United States.

I think it proper that we keep the credit up to a point that is reasonable. When a 3 per cent bond is at par, I do not care to tax the people to put the credit any higher. If, with the surplus in the treasury frem year to year, we have to purchase the 4 per cents to keep up the sinking fund, I do not desire that the people who sold them for 40 to 50 cents in the dollar pay 120 to 120 for them.

There is neither reason nor justice in the demand that we depreciate part of the currency of the I nited States, namely, greenbacks and silver, in order to make gold more valuable, and pay the bond-holder for his interest or his maturing bond either gold or silver, as the one or the other may be most convenient for the treasure who has to pay out money on the public debt or public expenditures of every character, should treat all creditors alike, and should pay to the bond-holder for his interest or his maturing bond either gold or silver, as the one or the other may be most convenient for the treasury them in gold allone, they will be alwa

set apart for the payment of the interest upon the public debt.

A large portion of the customs is paid in silver coin, and yet not a dollar of this coin, which is the currency agreed on by the parties to the contract, and which is specially set apart by act of congress to that use, is paid to a single bondholder. The silver dollars are reserved for the people, the laborers, the debt-paying class; the gold dollars are reserved for the bondholders, who are the creditor class, all the immense power and influence of that class are constantly brought to bear to depreciate the value of silver, in which the people are paid, and enhance the value of gold, in which the bondholders are paid. This is neither fair dealing nor common honesty.

honesty.

This is a subject upon which the people should the aroused, and they should require their representatives, no matter in what department of the government, to see loit that this law is executed and the contract of the government with the benchlotlers complied with, and that any surplus silver dollars of the standard of 1870 which the

monitor property union make payment.

But we are told that it is necessary to stop the coinage of silver to prevent the exportation of our gold to foreign countries and the importation of a large amount of silver which would form an including this country. This note of coinage of not less than two millions per month of legal tender silver dollars; but the prophecy with which we have been constantly haunted has not in a sidgle instance been fulfilled. Take the whole period of the time since the passage of the act of 1878, and the result has been the very reverse of what was so often predicted by treasury officials and bondholders.

The holder of each certificate then has the faith of the government pledged to him that the silver lies in the vaults of the treasury to pay the certificate st any moment when it is presented. The business of the country requires more circulation, and every surplus splicer dollar and every surplus gold dollar that is lying in the treasury vaults idle, not part of the necessary reserve; should be put into circulation by a silver or a gold certificate.

We are told that we may carry two hundred and fifteen million of sllver dollars, which we have coined and which are now in this country, but that if we continue to coin silver we will soon be overrun by the quantity. The greater danger is, if we encourage the contraction of currency to a point below what is needed by the great business interests we will produce stringency, and even panic, throwing large classes out of employment and producing general depression and demoralization in the different pursuits of life.

Now, I have no hesitation in saying that if we had \$200,000,000 more of silver coin thrown by its representative, the silver certificate, into circulation that the business of the country would be immensely improved.

If we stop the coinage of silver we contract the currency at least \$20,000,000 per annum. That amount is annually coined into silver dollars and put into circulation. That amount will be withheld from circulation each year while we fail to coin the \$25,000,600. In other words, out of the silver of the country \$28,000,000 are made each year and thrown into circulation, which would not go linto circulation if the coinage was suspended, and to that extent depression of business would follow.

It is said that the national banks are contracting their circulation on account of the redemption of the three per cent bonds upon which they are banking, and that we may look for a contraction of firm \$20,00,000 to \$20,000 000 per annually of silver coin withheld, we shall produce a state of stringency in this country that may be very beneficial to the

she adopts exactly the reverse of it in her immense possessions in india. There gold is demonetized and silver is the legal tender. By this policy Great Britain is enabled to draw the gold into the exchanges of the home government and to put off any quantity of surplus silver that she may have on her possessions in India. And having there 200,000,000 of subjects, she has an immense vent for all the silver that she may be able to control. This is a shrewd piece of financiering. At one end of the line gold is the legal money, at the other end silver indene is the legal money. At one end gold is demonetized, at the other end silver is demonetized. While we have not a country with the immense population of india to absorb and use our silver, we have a country of much geater extent and with a population more productive than the whole of India to use the silver which is annually taken from our mines, even if a much larger proportion of it were converted into coin.

As I have already stated, we are in no danger of having our gold drained out of this country and silver imported to take its place as long as the balance of trade remains in our favor as between us and the principal European nations. As two of the chief powers of Europe coin gold as their legal tender, and as commercial settlements are made in gold, we get the benefit of it, and our stock of gold is constantly increased by a drain from those nations this country to settle balances in our favor.

But there is another view of the subject in favor of eer to which I wish to refer in this connection, a well known fact that silver is the principal mon-or medium of exchange used in China, British In-, Japan and in fact all the other eastern nations, re than two-thirds of the people of the globe pre-it to gold and use it chiefly as their money. South

In the report of Hon. John Sherman, then secretary of the treasury, now the able and honored resident pro tempore of the senate, acted December 2, 1878, very soon fiter the act was passed remonetizing liver, we find at the conclusion of an argument in this question the following sentence:

It would therefore seem to be the est policy for the present, to mit the aggregate issue of our silver dollars, aced on the ratio of 16 to 1, to such amount as an clearly be maintained at par with gold, until he price of silver in the market shall assume deficite ratio to gold, when that ratio should be adopted and our coins made to conform to it; and the

From this it is very clear that the honorable secretary did not think we could carry at par more than \$50,000 600 in silver, and that we should limit the agargate is ue to such sum as could be clearly maintained at par with gold, and the sum of \$50,0000 was axed as the amount the secretary thought we could manage. Instead of fifty millions of legal-ender silver dollars we now have the hundred and aften millions, according to the report of the creaser secretary of the treasury, and still the silver dollar is maintained at par with the gold dollar. If the suggestion of the secretary of the treasury in 1878 had been adopted, we would have withinswin, or rather withheld from circulation, the idex.co.00,00 in silver which we now have, either in the treasury reedy to go into circulation, or in acular circulation. If that amount were now withinswin the currency, it would produce string-

ual circulation. If that amount were now withirawn from the currency, it would produce stringney and financial pressure of a featful character.

In the report of the secretary of the treasury in
\$\text{St. Three years later than the report above reerred to, and four years ago, we find the following
dimonition:

A continuous monthly addition to our
ilver coinage will soon leave us no
choice but that of exclusive silver coinage, and
end to reduce us to a place in the commercial
verid among the minor and less civilized nations.
I may be assumed that a people as enterprising

committy in deveced where. In other words that into noncey without restards. Now to show the into noncey without restards. Now to show the of the exectory of the treason; the say regal from the many goal as silver dollars, somewhat is the property of the treason; the say regal from the many goal as silver dollars, somewhat is the property of the treason; the say regal from the many goal as silver dollars, somewhat is the property of the treason; the say of the control of the control of the control of the control of the treat is the control of the control of the treat is the control of the c

gold is kept for the bankers and the bondholders, and notwithstanding they have agreed as part of their solemn contract to take payment both of principal and interest of their bonds in gold or silver coin of the present standard value, not a dodlar of silver is paid to them, but it is kept for the laboring class, and the gold is securely hoarded and sacredly kept until it can be paid out to the bondholders.

But the laboring class are in fact as well paid for their labor as they have been at any previous period in the history of the country, and a legan-tender silver dollar will buy more of the necessaries of life for the laborer than it would have done at almost any other time. The honorable senator

riod in the history of the country, and a legan-tender silver dollar will buy more of the necessaries of life for the laborer than it would have done at almost any other time. The honorable senator from Kenteuky, Mr. Beek, in his very able spaceh on this subject a few days since, demonstrated that point very clearly. Before the war, the laboring man who received a dollar a day for his labor, and a large portion of them got less, could buy eight yards of calico for a dollar. Now the laborer can take the dollar which he receives for his day's labor and buy, twenty yards of calico. Then he could buy bacon at H. cents a pound. Now he can buy it at 8. And so with almost all the necessaries of life.

There is nothing, therefore, in the position that the laboring class can be damaged by the coinage of the silver dollar. The laborers are generally glad to get silver. It is popular with the laboring class everywhere, and they would be glad to have a great deal more of it in circulation. The people can not be frightened by the statement that the laborers will suffer when they are paid in legal-tender silver dollars.

When you strike down silver, you will depreciate property nearly one-half, and the price of labor will go down in the same proportion, and he who new gets a legal-tender silver dollars in gold. How will the laborers will be content to receive silver dollars they will insist that the bondholders who have contracted for silver dollars shall be required to take their proportion in that currency. This is a case where equality is equity, and all that the laborers will be content. To this the bondholders who have contracted for silver dollars shall be required to take their proportion in that currency. This is a case where equality is equity, and all that the laborers will be content. To this the bondholders who have contracted for silver dollars shall be required to take their proportion in the sum equal platform, that the same equity be done to each class. With this the laborers will be content. To this the bond

No alista olic.

Absolutely Pure and Unadaiterated HOSPITALS,

CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS, INFIRMARIES, RESORIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE CONSUMPTION,

HEMORRHAGES

And all Wasting Diseases; INEBRIETY. HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA.

PUR STIMULANT

THE SICK, INVALIDS, AGED PEOPLE, WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN. For safe by Druggiets. Grocers and Dealers. Extect. One Boltar per Bottle. The Duffy Mait Whiskey Co., Battimore, Md. All persons using Duffy's Fure Malt Whiskey are in-cited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical

THE MAY UTILITY WORKS.

MAY & ROBERTS, PROPRIETORS.
Office and Factory, on R. & D. Railroad,
ATLANTA, Ga., December 5th, 1885.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the above name and style, for the manufacture of bedsteads and other articles of furniture; E. F. May, late of the firm of Ristine, May & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. H. Roberts, late of the firm of Simpson & Co., near Pensacola, Fla. the firm of Simpson & Co., near Pensacola, Fla. su-tu-th-1m

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A Medical Book, of over 100 pages, beautifully illustrated with five life-colored plates, containing valuable prescriptions for home treatment, sent to any address for 15 cents in stamps. Address KENSINGTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY, 461 and 463 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

FIRMARY, 461 and 463 Broadway, Milwankee, Wis.

United States Marshal's Sales.

D'VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT
of the circuit court of the United States for the
Northern Bistrict of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated cases, towit: James H.
Low ws L. C. Hutcheson, principal et al. I have
this day levied upon, as the property of L. C. Hutcheson, the following described property, towits
seven acres of land, more or less, in the town of
Jonesboro, Ga., on which is located an eight room
dwelling house and necessary out buildings; dwelling now occupied by L. C. Hutcheson. Said property bounded on the west by Johnson street, on the
south by College street, on the east by college and
Baptist church lots, on the north by clurch street
and lot of T. W. Allen. Also ninety acres more or
less of land lot No. 243, in the 5th District of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., bounded as follows: On the west by land of C. G. Whalley, south
by lends of Munday and Waelley, east by lands of
J. J. Gilbert, on the north by lands of D. P. Fergus
son, also, 6d acres, more or less, of land lot No. 243,
5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county,
Ga., bounded on the north by lands of Mcs.
Babb, on the east by lands of Jesse Coogen, on the
south by Mrs. Whaley, on the west by Flint riveralso, 57 acres, more or less, of land lot No. 243,
5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county,
Ga., bounded as follows: on the north by land of J.
R. Bally et al. on the south by lands of 6libert, on
the east by land of Ferguson and Gilbert, on the
west by land of Perguson and Gilbert, on the
west by land of D. Ferguson; and willself the same
at public outery before the courthouse door of fulton county, city of Atlanta and state of Georgia,
on the first Tuesday of February, 1836, within the
legal hours of sale, to satisfy said if fa.

Dohn W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal.

Los Marshal's Sale. United States Marshal's Sales.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit: W. B. Bostwick vs. John Hutchings, I have this day levied upon, as the property of the defendant, John Hutchings, all those certain tracts of land lying in Polk county, Georgia, and descrabed as follows: Land lot No. 7 in the 1st district, and 4th section; land No. 36, except 14 acres in the no thwest corner sold to George M. Gladden, and land lot Nos. 37, 3s and 107, except aby int 5 acres on the extreme north side belonging to the Jones Wheeler cestate, and land ist 108, all lying in the 2d district and 4th section, containing originally 40 acres, more or less, alls alm lots Nos. 40 and 104 and 37 acres, more or less, situate in the 1st district and 4th section; also land lots Nos. 40 and 104 and 37 acres, more or less, of land lot No. 165, 5 acres, thereof having been deeded off to Shiloh Bapsis', church, each of said lots containing originally 40 acres more or less, all aggregating 117 acres, more or less, and lying in the 2d district and 4th section of said county and state, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court hopse door of Fultone county, city of Atlanta, and state of the section of said county and state, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court hopse door of Fultone county, city of Atlanta, and state, and the section of said county and state, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court hopse door of Fultone county, city of Atlanta, and state, and the section of said county and state, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court hopse door of Fultone county, city of Atlanta, and state, and the section of said county and state, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court hopse door of Fultone county, city of Atlanta, and state, and the section of said county and state, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court hopse

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavora Vanilla, Lemon, Orango, Almond, Rose, etc Gayor as delicately and asturally as the fruit.

for Sale -- Miscellaneons. FOR SALE, CHEAP—6 THOROUGHBRED BERK. shire pigs, 2 months old. Apply to R. Palmour, Gainesville, Ga.

Miscellaneous.

OTINKING TEETH CURED BY A PAINLESS D and harmless application. Correspondence strictly confidential. Sent by express on receipt of five dollars. Address box No. 32, Cedartown, Ga.

Belp Wanted --- Male. WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A PLANING MILL one who can handle all machinery about a mill, including artistic turning. Address, with reference, postofice box 44, Thomasville, Ga. 2t

WANTED-INSTALMENT BOOK CANVASSERS W good salary or commission. Apply, 17 North Pryor street.

Belp Wanted --- Female. WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE NURSE. GER-man woman preferred. Must be well recom-mended. Apply at No. 149 Whitehall street. 2t

WANTED-ASOUTHERN LADY TO ASSOCIATE herself with a responsible house and represent in her own locality. Good salary to right party, ostion permanent. References exchanged. Gay & tothers, 16 Barclay street, New York.

Wanted -- Miscellaneons.

WANTED-TO BUY A SECOND HAND FIRE, proof safe, 18x24 inside, for \$75 cash. [Apply 28 Whitehall street.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages.

WANTED-100 FAMILIES TO CALL FOR drig store of Braddeld & Ware, or Magnus & Hig-tower.

Situations Janted -- Female

WANTED - SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an experienced widow woman either in ho-tel or private house. No objection to outside of city. Aderess F. S., Constitution office.

Agents Wanted.

W ANTED-THREE YOUNG LADIES WHO ARE
willing to work at a first class business, centrally located. To suitable persons steady employment and good wages. First class references recired. All applications must be in own handwriting. Address B. P. Myers, city. 2t.

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GOOD EOARD AND NICELY FURNISHED, pleasant rooms at reasonable rates, 100 Walton

THE EWELL HOUSE. CORNER OF CHURCH and West Ellis streets, can accommodate several ladies and gentlemen with good board and nice rooms. It is opposite the club house.

For Rent-- Conses, Cottages, Etc.

COR RENT-MY EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 67 Jackson street, northeast corner of Highland avenue. F. M. Scott, 14 W. Alabama street. dtf

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED BROOM manufactory, well established trade; a rare chance; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 366 Decatus street, city.

OPEN TO THE WORLD—I DESIRE TO CALL a bargain my farm at Stockbridge, and also my mereantile business. My farm contains ninety-five acres, lies well, well wooded, well watered, five roemed new frame dwelling house, outbuildings and the contraction of the public phouse, outbuildings are selling thouse. in Stockbridge contains a good stock of concra m Stockbridge contains a good stock of concra merchandise, well selected, with a good established custom. I desire to change my business. For full particulars please correspond with me at Stock-bridge, or call on Colonel John G. Caldwell, 132 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. W. L. Thombs, Stock-bridge, Ga. [au5-7-10-77]

Money to Coan. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR PARK property at reasonable rates; no unnecessary delays; Alfred Gregory & Co., 24% Peachtree st. tf A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE loaned on good security. Address with particulars, postoffice box 437, Atlanta, Ga.

\$30,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE CITY property on reasonable terms. Apply at the office of Patrick Calhoun, Gate City bank building. TO LOAN-ON APPROVED COMMERCIAL paper will hold as collateral to notes dismonds or fine jewelry. Chas. C. Nelson, 16% Whitehall, thu su tu tf

Money Wanted.

WANTED-\$2,000 ONE YEAR OR LONGER. SEcurity gilt edge suburban property, worth \$10,000. Address H. A., 80 Peachtree st. \$1000 (LOAN OF) FOR ONE OR THREE dress B. A., Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. No agents.

Wanted--Rooms and houses. WANTED-BY A LADY AND HER GROWN son, two furnished rooms, connecting, without board, in neighborhood of Houston and Pryor preferred. Address "Russell," care Constitution office.

WANTED-A COTTAGE WITH 4 OR 5 ROOMS within ten minutes walk of courthouse. Address C. P. D., Constitution office. 22.

for Sale--Books, Stationern, etc A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of cents. Address The Constitution.

A VALUABLE POSSESSION FOR EVERY MAN-tion's irrorlead note books. The notes waive all homestead rights and exemptions and the garmis-ment of wages. We send a book of 100 notes upon receipt of 60 cents, or 50 notes for 35 cents. Address The Constitution.

Do You WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts of drafts, post paid, upon receipt of inity-free cents. Address The Constitution.

for tire:

TO HIRE-TWO DOUBLE DRAYS; VERY cheap. John S. Broomhead, 61½ Broad street.

For Sale--Real Estate.

For bale—Real Citate.

Tor Distribution among the Heirs AT law. I now offer for sale, for ten days only, that elegant brick dwelling, with siate roof, containing on upper foor, parior, dining room, three nice bed rooms, bath room, two pantrys, two ell closets, two china closets, clothes closets, gas and water throughout the house, good well on back porch, servants' room, kitchen, wood and coak house on lower foor; good stable and carriage house, with alley in the rear. Situated at 35 Wheat street, corner by, the most central and coavenient locality to business, to be found in Atlanta, Lot 50x100 feet. Titles perfect. For price and terms of sale apply to Louis L. Cohen, for heirs at law, 15 East Hunter street.

### CONSTITUTION. PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS SADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN

THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES. ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE PURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OF CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga. ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 18, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States taken at 1 o'clock, a. m .: Fair weather, followed during night or Tuesday by increasing cloudiness and local rains; slightly colder this morning, followed by slowly rising temperature, except in extreme southern portion slowly rising temperature; variable winds. East Gulf States. Cloudy weather and local rains: variable winds. generally warmer; falling barometer,

ELSEWHERE will be found the speech of Senator Joseph E. Brown on the Beck resolution. The senator takes strong ground in favor of the continued coinage of silver, and makes telling hits as he goes along.

It is said that before the Knights of Honor inserted a suicide clause in their policies, about fifteen per cent of their losses came from spicides. When they made their policies void in such cases there was a decrease of twenty-five per cent in suicides.

It is hard to down a preacher when he has pluck and talent. The Rev. Waldo Messaros, of Philadelphia, was charged with being a thief, a drunkard, a gay deceiver, and a long haired beat. He has made such a stout defense that his congregation has just increased his salary from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

RUSSELL SAGE figures as the hero in a life romance. When a young man he had a clerk who proved unfaithful to his trust. The clerk's son, urged by his dying mother, determined to redeem his father's name. Thus years passed, when one day the young man turned up, and paid Sage off in full. Then the millionaire made the young man a present equal in amount to the sum which he had just paid.

In a police court in Chicago, the other day, H. E. Scott and Mary Scott were arraigned for being drunk and sleeping in a barn. The testimony showed that Scott had been state senator in North Carolina for three terms. He recently landed in Chicago with \$6,000, and in the course of a few months spent it in drink and dissipation. It was alleged that the woman was not his wife, but Scott said they had lived together as man and wife for five years in the Carolinas and in Illinois. The wretched couple was fined and sent up.

THE circuit court has granted a charter to the Richmond Whig company for the purpose of publishing a newspaper and conducting a job printing office. The capital stock is to be not less than \$20,000 nor more than \$100,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. The principal office is to be kept in Richmond. Real estate, none. The names of the officers are : President, Thomas Potts directors, T. W. Pemberton, James B. Pace, Richmond: Abner Anderson, Danville: A. W. C. Nowlin, Washington, D. C.; George Ross, A. S. Buford, Richmond. The corporators are Abner Anderson, A. W. C. Nowlin, A. S. Buford, T. William Pemberton, P. H. Mayo, A. Y. Stokes and Thomas Potts.

A Postmasters' Convention. It appears that the third and fourth-class postmasters have intolerable grievances, and

for the promulgation of these they held a convention in Chicago last Friday. There are about 51,000 postmasters of these grades, and they propose to make a stand for liberty or death.

The Chicago convention was held for the purpose of forwarding a mammoth petition to congress, asking that body to please be so kind as to recognize the rights of the postmasters in question, and to give them a more liberal show at the finances that they earn. We are of the opinion that these postmasters have a good case, and they should push it for all it is worth. If congress refuses to pay any attention to their wrongs, then the postmasters should hold another convention, and devise means for bringing congress to its senses.

We can get along amazingly well without congress, but we cannot get along without the third and fourth-class postmasters.

# A Collection of Horrors.

The New York Sun takes up a good deal of its valuabte editorial space in endeavoring to prove that in this world there are devils masquerading in the guise of women. Passing lightly over such monsters as Lucerezia Borgia, our contemporary cites a number of horrible crimes committed by women within the past year.

Here are three of the cases mentioned by the Sun. Mrs. Druse grew tired of her husband and made her little nephew shoot him with a revolver. The boy was nervous and the lady took the weapon and continued the shooting. When her husband was dead she cut him up with an ax and burned him piecemeal. A young married woman in Montreal fed her husband on glass in order to get rid of him. In Louisville a young lady poisoned her mother to obtain the life

The newspaper publishing this choice collection of horrors claimed that it desired to show woman's capacity for wickedness. and to call attention to the fact that the law always dealt gently with her. Such a publication was useless. The world knows very well that the acts of deviltry thus shown up were remarkable exceptions that caused a thrill of horror to run through the land. The crimes committed by sane women are comparatively few. Women are always on the side of law and order. They believe in a gospel of love, peace and forgiveness. Everybody knows this. Why, then, take the trouble to hunt through the court record for a few scattering deeds of evil, which were perhaps the outcome of diseased minds? The law will continue to temper justice with mercy when women are at the bar. It has always been so, and it must be so while men make and administer the laws. There are few of us who would care to have it otherwise, and it takes a

peculiarly constructed man to find any satisfaction in grouping together the misdeeds of women, with a view to increasing their perils and sufferings when they fall into the iron grip of justice.

A New England Prophet.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, the greatest and most successful political economist of this or any other age, has just delivered a tremendous protest against the further coinage of silver dollars. He thinks that the coinage of these silver dollars, if continued, will ruin the country and bankrupt Wall street. But Mr. Atkinson is a pessimist. He is troubled in his mind with vagaries that have as many joints as a Tennessee tape worm, and he forgets, or neglects to remember, that the most ferocious of the gold-bug organs have declared that a few more years of compulsory coinage, more or less, will not go very far towards wrecking this great country.

The amiable Mr. Atkinson, who is not much of a prophet in his own country, may be as badly mistaken in regard to silver coinage as he was in regard to manufacturing in the south. As a matter of fact, we may take it for granted that he knows as little about one as does about the other. During the Atlanta exposition, or shortly before that event, Mr. Atkinson put himself on record in favor of the theory that manufacturing could not be successfully carried on in the south, owing to the climate and the lack of skilled labor; and yet manufacturing has been carried on to such an extent in this section, since the publication of his predictions, that some of the companies represented by Mr. Atkinson have found it necessary to appeal to the trunk lines for lower rates of freight in order to prevent southern concerns from running them out of the western markets. do not remember now the result of their appeal, but there is no doubt that the southern makers of coarse fabrics will eventually drive New England out of her own home markets.

So much for Mr. Atkinson as a prophet,

Evangelical Embarrassments. For some months past Mr. Joshua Ball, a Quaker preacher, has been passing through Georgia, on his way to nowhere in particular. Six or seven years ago Mr. Ball left his home in Iowa to come down south on an

evangelizing tour. The results of his mission are summarized in a recent letter from

him to a New York paper.

The evangelist says that he has held over 2,000 meetings in 1,850 cities and towns. He has traveled 26,000 miles, footing it 22. 000 miles. He has been an invited guest with over 2,000 families, and has been kindly treated everywhere. So far, so good; but Mr. Ball writes that he is now broken down in health and unable to continue his labors. He desires to return to Iowa, but whereas he had plenty of good clothes when he started, he is now in a dilapidated condition, and penniless. He is reluctant to tell his southern friends that he is destitute, and is afraid to return home in rags for fear of being condemned for "fooling away his time with rebels." Therefore he appeals for counsel. In other words, he wants to know how to get back home in a good suit of clothes, and

with a little money in his pocket. Taking it for granted that this is a fair presentation of the case, it is impossible not sympathize with the unsophisticated Quaker, and yet he has shown a deplorable lack of worldly wisdom. In the first place, he should not have undertaken his mission if he did not see his way clear. Then, too, it is customary for many evangelists to pass around the hat. A man cannot expect to have money thrust upon him if he conceals the fact that he is in need. Our evangelist will probably return home a sadder and wiser man, and he will do well not to start out again on a journey to strange lands until he is sent for, and the proper arrangements are made for his support. The man who undertakes evangelical work should exercise a little common sense as he

THE pink little Philadelphia News employs no humorist, and for a very good reason. It is published on "Chestnut" therefore borrow its own original jokes.

THE Isthmus canal will no doubt trouble a great many prominent Americans who now believe that they see their way clear to glory.

BECAUSE the president of Mexico participated in the memorial services in honor of General Grant and absented himself from those in honor of King Alfonso, a paper of Spanish sympathies, published in the City of Mexico,

sys:

"The yankee of today is worse than the yankee that cursed with his feet our soil and irrigated it with our blood in 187. The yankee of today is more haughty, and dishonors us more with his seductive devices to effect our pacific conquest than the yankee that saw in front of him our naked soldiers, badly organized and worse commanded, but that bravely fell destroyed by his bullets and bayonets. This single reflection ought to have sufficed to persuade General Diaz, after he had assisted at the honors to the havder of Mexico in 1817, not to abstain from a single reflection ought to have sufficed to persuade General Diaz, after he had assisted at the honors to the havder of Mexico in 1817, not to abstain from assisting at the honors of the late king, our friend, of Spain, our noble friend. \* \* \*
For ourselves, we declare once more that we mourn the misfortune of Spain, because we love her more than any other people of the earth, and for tho thousandth time proclaim that we detest those eternal enemies of our race, the North Americans, whose protection and disinterested favors we repel with the most profound contempt."

There is a good deal of this anti-American

There is a good deal of this anti-American celing in Mexico, but our railroads, sewing machine agents and book agents will soon

IT is said that Dorman B. Eaton is preparing a reply to Gail Hamilton's article on civil service reform. Is this what Mr. Eaton is paid for? And is civil service reform in such dreadful bad way?

THERE is now no woman in all the world to set the fashions. Worth, the great Paris dress-maker, says he had no trouble in the days of Louis Napoleon. When he had a new design for a garment he simply took it to the Empress Eugenie. If she approved it the dress became all the rage. Worth complains that women now dress like "stable people." The matter is not worth worrying over. The fashions will continue to be set by somebody and society will manage to get along.

IT is stated that the Chicago Times employs humorist. We have always supposed that

receiver is a very funny fellow. COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS is amazed that the deep sea cable did its duty during the recent blizzard.

In speaking of the terrible and mysterious murders of women in Austin last year, the Statesman of that city says: "Do sane men calmly plot and carry into effect horrible murders under the glare of the light of the moon? Does the moon, as some assert, affect certain maniacs and intensify their disease? are questions left for the Statesman readers to ponder over this morning, One thing is certain: All the terrible and cruel assassinations which occurred in this city during last year, with but one exception, were committed in the light of the moon, and below will be found the time which elapsed after the full when the crimes were perpetrated. borrible The first series of bloody mysteries was Mollie Smith, on the night of December 30, 1884, on the night of the full moon. Just four months and seven days after, or on May 7, or exactly seven days after the full of the moon Eliza Shelly was hacked to pieces. On May 23, nine days after the full moon, and sixteen days after Eliza Shelly met her death, Irene Cross was assassinated. About three months after and five days past full moon, on August 30, the insatiable fiend cruelly murdered and outraged little Mary Ramey. On September 28, nearly one month after Mary's death, Gracie Vance and Orange Washington were killed, just four days after the full of the moon. On December 24 Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Hancock met their horrible fate, and it was exactly three days past the full of the moon. The moon will soon be full again, and then will wane. Willfit be on a scene of blood and cruel and ghastly death?

WE observe that Uncle Rastus Brainerd has egun to wear eye-glasses since he went north and joined the Clover club. The truth is that when a man leaves Atlanta there is no accounting for his career.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks that American criminals would do well to borrow an idea from the French: To illusrate: A gay young Parisian asked his wife to join him in a drink of sugared water before retiring. He swallowed his mixture at a gulp she took but a dainty sip of hers. He died in a moment's spasm: with some difficulty her life was saved. Imitating, perhaps, the Frenchman in his brilliant suicide, a young man in New York a few days ago asked his wife to drink a glass of wine with him. He guzzled his glass, but she declined hers. After a short while his inner troubles blanched his face with fear, and he asked his wife to send for a doctor. who was not able, however, to save his patient from the deadly effects of the dose of strich nine which had been taken. The probability is that the wife's glass of wine had also been drugged, and that her indisposition to drink it saved her life. Upon consideration, how much better is this plan of murder which, when successfully carried out, may pass with the world as a double suicide, than the brutal old method, which American cranks practice, of slaughtering their wives with axes, knives, or pistols and then stabbing or shooting themselves, often failing in the latter performance to inflict great injury. Much decenter is the French scheme-drugging a couple of glasses of drink, the murderer imbibing one himself and leaving the indulgence in the other to the discretion of the intended victim.

It is remarked by sympathetic journalists that Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth is very acceptably filling the place of humorous paragrapher on the Chicago News.

BRER MOSE HANDY, of Philadelphia, is of the opinion that Atlanta will have some tele phones after awhile. Brer Mose is a pessimist. THE Raleigh correspondent of the Richmond

Dispatch tells the following remarkable story: People who are superstitious—and the number is surprisingly large—are deeply excited over an occurrence at Auburn, a little town in this county irrence at Auburn, a fitte town in this county, bin, a son of Romulus Sturdevant, says he is call-lupon to preach. The boy, whose age is sixteen, ys he was told that he would be stricken with indness as a "sign" to the people of his mission, all he became blind Wednesday evening. People we flocked to the place by hundreds. Lasteveng several Raleigh people went to Auburn to see e youth. They spent the night with e boy, and their statement corroborates the wonderful account given to the public. During the visit of the gentlemen the boy delivered a sermon of thirty-eight minutes duration. He then prayed six and three quarter minutes, after which he pronounced the benediction. They say he preaches lying on his right side, and delivers his ermons in a clear, deliberate manner. He declares hat tomorrow his available. that tomorrow his eyesight will be restored at 5 o'clock, land says that he will not preach any more in three years. The boy was attending school, and one week ago fell into a sort of trance and said he would be made blind and then recover his sight. He preaches with great fervor, and his language is beautiful, though heretofore he has had poor command of words. It is a very curious case in all respects

ONE of the leading questions of the hour is, can the democratic party afford to insult and ignore such men as Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania?

# PERSONS AND THINGS.

A CHICAGo man pays \$10,000 a year for one

Don'T let Dakota into the union until she ears off on blizzards.-Chicago Times. HORACE GREELEY once said: "Any man

AT the beginning of the present century it was considered "fast" by respectable Londoners to have sofas in the parlor.

O'ROURKE, the celebrated ball player and ow in the Yare law school, is a valuable member of the Bridgeport polo team.

DIXEY's mother went from Boston to be at he ball given in her son's honor. On that occas on he presented her with a pair of solitaire ear

Miss M. G. Dorsey, the beautiful cousin of General Fitzhugh Lee, will lead a chocolate drill by forty young ladies at a Washington entertainment on Wednesday night.

JOHN I. BLAIR, of New Jersey, is looming up as a railroad king. And well he may if it be true that he is the sole owner of 1,500 miles of road nd an officer in companies controlling 10,000 miles.

EACH morning at five o'clock a porter calls Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, and at six o'clock she is on the street on her way to early mass, a ceremony she never misses, no matter how cold or formy the weather. SERVANTGALISM has triumphed in London.

A lady advertises for a cook and housemaid, prom sing that each shall have the use of a pie and be allowed two nights a week and levery other unday for outings. JOHN W. MACKAY, the bonanza king, is said

spend from \$60 to \$100 every day for his evening repast, In this he differs from Jay Gould, who seems to have no idea of a meal except to get it down as quickly as possible. SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON and Sir John

Millias, the two foremost English artists, have just been created baronets—an act which makes their titles hereditary. Sir Godfrey Knellers was the only other English artist titled in that way. THE fisheries at Palatki, Fla., have grown more and more year by year until; they have be-come permanent and profitable. The choicest white shad are there caught in large numbers and shipped to markets north, where they bring good prices.

MR. PRINCE, ex-mayor of Boston, is men tioned as a "dandy of the old type." He has clear eyes, fine gray hair and beard, and his step is as brisk as his looks are good. His manner is jaunty and he never tires talking of Forest and the elder Booth, with both of whom he was hand in

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT, it is now aid, is the "Arthur Richmond' of the attack on ecretary Bayard in the North American Review The article is in the tone of a malignant Jenkins and written with antiquated pomposity and leer ng priggishness.

THE approximate value of the Girard college grounds and buildings, in Philadelphia, is \$3,000,000, while the assessed valuation of the bank-ing house, dwellings, stores, wharves and farms comprised in the Girard estate is placed at \$3,398. 600. The total capital residuary fund amounts to \$10,594,917.22. The expenditures on the estate were \$419,777.04, and for college \$420,212.06. The balance in the treasury amounts to \$144,312.22.

A Bonanza Salary.

Mr. George Olds, recently traffic manager of the Missouri, Pacific and St. Louis railroad, has re-cently signed a contract with the Canadian Pacific road by which he is to receive £5,000 a year for a term of five years, which, it is claimed, is more than any similar officer in the United States can boast of.

NEGRO JOURNALISM.

Its History and Present Condition, with Comments and Suitable Reflections Contributed to the N.Y.Sun by a Colored Journalist It is now twenty-three years since the issue of the emancipation proclamation, and during the whole period of that time the American negro has

whose period of that time the American heart has been the cynosure of observation and 4he para-mount theme of discussion. He has been depicted as having been transformed from the beast into the human, and has been credited with just enough numan, and has been refended with just enough mental capacity to make him one degree below the white man. He has been pictured in every walk of life, from the humble ploughman to the proud and enviable statesman; but there is one field in which they toil statesman; but there is one field in which they toil that the muse of history failed to explore, and that is the humble yet most congenial field of journalism. In this atmosphere the negro-moves with a calm serenty surprising to himself. I have been prompted to write this chapter on negro journalism by an irreststible desire to give a faithful picture of the practical workings of these wonderful publications. My experience of fifteen years as a journalist gave me an ample opportunity of studying the various phases of journalism, and being a member of the African race myself, I am thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar characteristic traits of my bethren. member of the attract the peculiar character-oughly acquainted with the peculiar character-istic traits of my brethren.

Every negro with a liftle intelligence imaginer

Every negro with a liftle intelligence imaginer Every negro with a little intelligence imagines he can run a newspaper, and a great many with a few hundred dollars and no intelligence flatter themselves with the same idea, and, in consequence, go into it pell mell, without ever counting the cost, with great expectations, which usually only in wireles if

nd in "smoke." There are today in the United States 150 newspa pers and magazines published by men of color. The newspapers are issued weekly and the magazines quarterly. The most conspicuous and nituential of these publications are the follow-

N. Y Enterprise, N. Y.

N. Y Enterprise, N. Y.

N. Y. Freeman, N. Y.

Progressive Americ'n, N' Y-Philadelphia Sentinel.
Cleveland Gazette, Clev'd The Tribone, Phila.
Detroit Plaindealer, De'it Dictator, Baltimore.
Little Rockson, Little Rock,
GateCityPress, Kansas C'y
PloridaNews, Jacksonv'le Lancet, Petersburg.
People's Ad'cate, Wash'n
The Bec, Washington,
Boston Advocate, Boston
SavannahPhoenix, Sav'h
These are regarded as the pioneers of the African race. Unfortunately there are but two magazines, viz., the A. M. E. Church Review and the Alumni Magazine, which are published at Philadelphia.

Of the batch of weeklies the New York, Enter-NEWSPAPERS.

delphia.

Of the batch of weeklies the New York Enterprise and the New York Freeman take the lead. The Enterprise is regarded as the perfection of negro journals, and the high authority on social and political affairs. Its editor, Mr. J. A. Arneaux; a young man of 20 years, is a graduate of the Paris institute, and is a very scholarly writer. The Enterprise also takes the lead in circulation, which is reputed to be over 9 000 conies per week. This

young man of 30 years, is a graduate of the Parls institute, and is a very scholarly writer. The Enterprise also takes the lead in circulation, which is reputed to be over 9,000 copies per week. This circulation is twice the amount of any weekly in the United States published by colored men.

The New York Freeman comes next; its circulation is estimated at 4,000 per week. The Freeman is the political organ of the colored race and is regarded as the terror to southern bourbons. Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, its editor, is an ex-student of Howard university.

These two journals enjoy the proud distinction of being the only ones published by colored men that have a national reputation. They are known from Maine to California. The Enterprise and Freeman cost about \$100 per week each to run them. Each has upon its staff about fifty writers; these are scattered in various parts of the United States. They do not receive any direct recompense for their services; they are compelled to send notes of the happenings in the various towns to the editor, and he prepares the letters for publication. The people act both in the capacity of correspondents and agents; they are compelled also to dispose of so many copies of the paper, of which they receive a percentage.

About four city reporters are identified with each paper. They are regarded as students, and do not receive any pay; in fact, they don't want any pay—the honor of the thing is pay enough for them. Only a small pertion of their time is required; they are only required to take notes and bring them to the editor, who writes them up in proper shape. A majority of the colored reporters are joung graduates, who earn their living as stenographers, clerks and copyists. They are a gay set of young men, and are very fond of pleasure. To be a reporter inpon a colored journal is to receive innumerable invitations and free passes into public balls, etc.

Four men, including the editor, usually make up a company of owners, but the editor is the only person who devotes his time solely t

son who devotes his time solely to the busine acts in the capacity of editor, manager, pher and sometimes advertising agent. The off mpers of the firm are employed in stores a vate families.

mempers of the firm are employed in stores and private families.

There are five compositors, all colored, who receive about \$15\$ a week; there is also one proof reader, whose business is to set type, read proof, keep books and attend to the business correspondence by direction of the editor.

Within the last twenty years no less than six negro journals have failed. The real cause of failure is due to mismanagement and jealousy on the part of various members of the firm. Whenever a paper is commended the editor invariably gets the praise; his associates, not being thoroughly acquainted with the custom, become jealous, and attempt to usurp his power by interfering with his regularly laid plans, that people might think they have a hand in it also. This generally leads to dissatisfaction on the part of the editor, who just ly claims his right to shape the course of the paper. This dissatisfaction in many cases causes him to withdraw his service, which swamps the paper. One of the chief barriers to the success of negro journals is, every man who happens to hold a dollar's worth of stock in the concern imagines himself a writer and proceeds to write something that would please his fancy, and insists upon its appearance just as it is written; to this the editor objects, and there is a general kick-up, so to speak.

There are 30.000 colored people in New York, and

to speak.

There are 30,000 colored people in New York, and from my personal experience I am led to believe that a majority of these at least would subscribe to the colored journals if they could be made to feel that they were safe. With all the drawbacks the New York Enterprise is the most successful of all its contemporaries. It has a brilliant editor—who understands his businese. If the obstacles mentioned were removed neers journals would be as tioned were removed, negro journals would be powerful among the colored people as the dail are among the whites. Journalist

# ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Eugene Beck. Subscriber, Clay Center, Ga.-What was done He is still in jail. His case will go to the supreme

The First American Locomotive.

Subscriber, Anniston, Ala.: Can you tell ne anything about the first locomotive used in

Delaware and Hudson canal company brought the first locomotive to this country. It was called the Stourbridge Lion, and was built in England in the town whose name it bore, under the supervision of Horatio Allen, an American, and a civil engineer who had been ongaged upon the company's mountain railroad. It was tended for use upon the so-called "levels" of the road between the planes, whose stationary engines supplied the power necessary to draw up or lower coal-car trains. Allen returned to America in 1828, and the Lion became a veritable lion of New Yerk in the succeeding autumn, being given a partial trial there, greatly to the admiration of the inhabitants. Conveyed to Honesdale by canal in the summer of 1829, it was duly placed upon the track and given its first complete trial on August 8, before a great crowd of persons. Many predicted a disaster, but the clumsy little locomotive pioneer sped along the strap rail track with coniderable swiftness and as smoothly as could be expected. It was run for two or three miles, and the experiment demonstrated that locomotives would form the means of transportation in the fu-ture. The Stourbridge Lion, in proportion to pow-er, was large and cumbrous compared with the engines of the present day. Allen, the engineer of this first American locomotive, is still living in South Orange, N. J., and is a hale old man of eighty-five. When he made the trial trip of the Lion at Honesdale there were but twenty-three miles of railroad constructed in the United States, and not there are 100,000 miles in operation. Allen left the scene of his now memorable labors and assisted a West Point in the planning of the first locomotive uilt in the United States, and the second on placed upon a track. This was the Best Friend, of Charleston, which in November, 1830, was placed upon the South Carolina railroad, connecting

# Making a Compost Heap.

Charleston and Augusta, Ga.

I very much desire the following information I very much desire the following information: The best formula to make good compost fertilizer with stable manure, cotton seed, pine straw, (leaves), and, phosphate. Please answer in your weekly, what proportion of each; how to mix and about what length of time to mix before using; how high the pile should be made, and about what quantity to put in a hill of corn or cotton. I never made any, having been here not a year yet, but have been pretty lively while here.

Through the kindness of Mr. R. J. Redding, assistant state commissioner of agriculture, we are

Through the kindness of Mr. R. J. Redding, assistant state commissioner of agriculture, we are enabled to furnish our correspondent with the following answer:

Pine straw is not a desirable ingredient of a compost heap, being too bulky and slow of decomposition, and performing no essential part in the changes which occur in the heap. It is betterto put them in a heap to themselves with a half bushel of common lime sprinkled between each large wagen load of the straw, making the whole wet and well compacted. When sufficiently de-

composed to handle with fork or shovel, haul to the field and distribute directly from the wagon into the furrows and bed on it.

The following is a good formula for composing stable manure, cotton seed and phospate: Stable manure (not lot manure)..... Cotton seed (green)..... 600 pounds. 600 " 100 " 100 "

2,000

The proportions are not of vital importance and may be varied according to the relative quantities of the material available.

The ingredients may be mixed either by building up the heap by alternate layers or they may be thoroughly mixed and then thrown into a heap. In either case water should be freely used on the coarser meterials while composing. The plan of mixing lail the ingredients together is better, though involving more labor. A convenient height far the heap is five feet and as broad and long as may be necessary, not larger, however, than eight or tenfeet square. Remember to wet the cotton seed and stable manure thoroughly. Cover the heap with rich soil, three or four inches deep, from adjacent from three to four weeks, then cut down with sharp spade or hoe, pulverize and shovel into new heap.

from three to four weeks, then cut down with sharp spade or hoe, pulverize and shovel into new heap, wetting with water if at all dry. It will be ready for use in two weeks.

For cotton, apply in opening furrow 200 to 300 pounds per acre and bed on it. For cotn, apply in the hill by the side of the grain one half pint. Larger applications may be made without danger, provided the compost be avoided between the opening and listing furrows of the cofin hed; or if very large quantities are to be applied(1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre), broadcast three fourths of it. One marked advantage of such a compost lies in the fact that being well proportioned in all the elements of plant food, very heavy applications may be made to crops without danger of deficiency in some one element, and with less danger of injury during severe drouts, than

How High are the Clouds?

Reader, Athens, Tenn.-How high are the Measurements of the heights of clouds have been mer. The results are approximately as follows Stratus, 2,000 feet; nimbus, or rain cloud, from 3,600 o 7,200 feet; cumulus, from 4,300 to 18,000 feet

sidered fairly exact. THE RAILROAD WORLD. Matters of Interest Gathered from Every

Section. Carmelo Arango, attorney general of the United States of Columbia, has brought suit in the name of the republic against the Panama railway company, for alleged violation of contract. The suit is brought in the supreme federal court. The papers in the case set forth that by ontract entered into May 5, 1867, the government of the United States of Colombia conceded to the company the use and possession for ninety-nine years of the railroad constructed by that company running between the cities of Colon and Panama the ration reserving to itself the direct ownershi

The plaintiff claims that the construction of the Panama canal across the isthmus, directly along the route taken by this railway, is a violation of the contract. He claims that the railway company is entitled to an indemnity from the caual com pany for consenting to allow the construction of the canal. He declares that it is the duty of the company to demand for its consent a fair inden le goes on to say that the railway company having failed to exact such indemnity from the canal

failed to exact such indemnity from the canal company, all the rights in the railway went to the Colombian government. After reciting all these circumstances, the papers plead;
"In consequence of which I ask: That you be pleased to consider as instituted the claim I propose against the company of the Panama railroad; that you declare that the company against which the claim is made has violated the contract, through having failed in an important particular in its obligations as holder of the usufruct, in causing serious loss and injury to the railroad; n is obligations as holder of the usufruct, in autsing serious loss and injury to the railroad-hat you declare the privilege to be extinct as a onsequence, and order that the republic enter in the full possession of the railroad, and that the empany be compelled to pay indemnity for uses. 11.

The Japanese government is determined to ave railroads, and with this object in view, wenty-five Japanese, sons of titled gentlemen, in

# November Accidents.

According to the Railroad Gazette there According to the Kairroad Gazette there were in the month of November, 1885, a total of 96 accidents, in which 19 persons were killed and 118 injured. As compared with November, 1881, the number of accidents is the same, but there is a decrease of 28 killed and of 12 injured. The eleven months of the year 1885 to the end of November show a total of 1,143 accidents, 276 killed and 1,337 hurt; an average per month of 104 accidents, 25 killed and 127 injured.

Oranges From California. The season for shipping oranges from California to the eastern markets has con amenced, and so far the shipments have been very heavy. In order to accommedate the shippers and to be able to do the business, the Southern Pacific railway company has recently turned out fifty-five new fruit cars from its works in Savannah. Last season's traffic was large, but this season it is expected shipments will be much larger.

Foreclosing Railroads. The foreclosure sales of the year 1885 num-The forecrosure sales of the year 1955 numbered 29 roads, their mileage being 3,126, and their capitalization \$280,096,525, which exceeds by 454 miles and by a capitalization of \$130,090,000 the combined records of the three preceding years. The receivership recork embraces 51 roads, 9,892 miles in length and representing a total capitalization of \$591,690,358, against 45 roads, 7,492 miles in length and \$562,924,167 capitalizatson in 1884.

# Lookout Mountains Railroad.

Work on the Lookout Mountain Incline was sushed very rapidly last month, and there now rework on the Lookout Mountain incline was pushed very rapidly last month, and there now re-main, not over 150 feet of the incline to be graded. Last week a force of men were put to work to blast the rock from the base of the palisades at the point lirectly in the line of the road. This work will require some time to complete it, and when this is accomplished the grading will be virtually finish-id.

Application to List Bonds. Application has been made to New York Application has been made to New York cock exchange to list \$2,000,000 first mortgage onds of Knoxville and Ohlo railroad, to run 40 arrs, at 6 per cent. interest. East Tennessee, irginia and Georgia holds the control of the stock the above road, but it is not apart of East Tenelsee, Virginia and Georgia.

FLASHES FROM THE TRACK. A NIGHT telegraph office has been estabeorge W. McCrary is the operator in charge. THE salaries of the engineers of the Florida

ailway and navigation company have been re-uced from \$100 to \$90 per month. It is rumored that John Scott, former general manager of the Queen and Crescent system, will become general manager of the Louisville and Nashville system upon his return from Europe.

THE Savannah, Florida and Western railway branch from Fort Branch to Lake City will, it is estimated, be running by the middle of March.

Iron and cross ties for the entire length of the

branch are on the spot, and two hundred hands

are at work.

THE construction of the Sandford and Indian River railroad is now completed, and regular trains are running from Sanford to Guido. THE Western Union telegraph company will soon establish a telegraph line from Ched-

bourn to Mount Tabor, S. C. FASHION NOTES.

Small plush wraps will be worn again in the pring.
Corsages will be shirred on the shoulders in the spring. Cuffs, as well as linen collars, are again fashionable.

Plomb, or lead color, is at present very fashionable.

able.

Grenat cloth comes in very pretty colors for outside garments.

Yellow holds its own remarkably well among the fashionable colors.

Moleskin plush is a very soft and pretty fabric, and is used with very charming effect in millingers.

Chinchilla is a very stylish fur when combined

this winter.

Red and black "Beatrice" skirting is in a wide black and red stripe, and is used for underskirts for heavy "homespun" dresses.

The fashionable jacket collar is so high that one must needs be very intent on the business before one, for it is impossible to look either to right or

### CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

Of all the mild and meek men of my ass ance, my friend, Haxon, is the mildest and meek. And yet he has a state reputation as a reckless and blood-thirsty citizen. Thus far it has not done him any particular harm, but it is exceedingly annoying to a man of peace to be regarded as a bad fer lowfrom the headwaters of Bitter creek.

When Haxon opened a little store in a town not very far from Atlanta, his capital was limited and he filled up some of his shelves with goods to be sold a on commission. It happened upon one occasion that he sold a lot of goods consigned to him and paid out the money received on some of his bill which were falling due about that time. He though nothing about the matter, intending when conve nient to remit the price of the merchandise, after deducting his commission, to the Atlanta house. The very next day, however, a collector representing the city merchant called on Haxon and do.

manded the money.
"I haven't it just now," said Haxon carelessly. "I'll remit in a few days."

The collector was a new man, and something o a bulldozer. He mentally sized up the pleasant looking country merchant, and at once determined to make him feel his power. Drawing himself up, with his sternest look he said in a harsh, insulting

"You've sold the goods ?" "Oh, yes," was the reply. "And used the money?"

"Do you know what the law calls that " thun-

Haxon was standing behind his count ust back of him lay a double-barreled Without making any reply he picked up the and commenced fooling with the lock. He very awkward and bungled so with it that the grin pointed directly at the collector. That individual ing ear "I lul F and hive and hive and her will see and h

dodged a time or two, and then snarled hat are you doing, anyhow? "I want to make this thing work more I can," said Haxon, still fooling with the gun's hammers and triggers, and again turning it in lirection of the uneasy Atlanta man.

"Well, I was going to say," continued the per-sistent dunner, that I could have you up for larceny "Great Scott", said Haxon, "the ham down on my hand. I must be more careful."

"Say, is that blank thing loaded" yelled the col-"Of course it is both harrels " Well, don't turn it this way any more. Put it

down until we settle this business."
"I've given you my answer," said Haxon, "and here is nothing more to say. By the way, I want "You can't have it." replied the other. "You got he money for the goods and converted it to your

own use. It is my duty to prosecute. Confound But Haxon, with a smiling face, kept on mon keying with his weapon, pointing the muzz at his visitor's head, and now at his body, and yet all the time in a way that seemed to forbid the lusion that he had any sinister design.

While thus engaged Haxon hurt his hand, and with a frowning face he bobbed the shooting from round more recklessly than ever.

'Hanged if I don't do it," he muttered. "Hold on!" exclaimed the collector, "It's all right. I'll agree to your terms." And the man

backed into a corner shivering with terror. "Sixty days?" "Yes, yes. Take your time. Remit at your con-

Haxon laid the gun down. 'Ithought you would listen to reason;" he said "Call and see me again when you come to town."

ing in the place, but he let it out to a few friends hat he had narrowly escaped being assassinated. He laid all the facts of the case before a lawyer, ed at the idea of treating the matter seriously. 'You can't prove that he meant to use the gun on you," said he, "nor that he aimed it at you intentionally. According to your own account he mad-no threats. Haxon's all right, just let him alone.

The collector gave a glowing account of his adenture when he returned to the city. All the frummers got hold of it, and it became one of their stock stories on the road. Once I asked Haxon about it, but he merely winked, and said deference by all who come in contact -with himand more than once I have seen a crowd scatter when he calmly reached back to his hip pocket for his handkerchief. The man never had a fight in his life, and probably never will have one, but he a desperado, a man of violence, who is ready at the drop of a hat to shed blood by the bucket full. This is only one of the many instances of the

#### world's unjust judgement. THE TWO GOVERNORS. A Classic Tale of the Good Old Times in North Carolina. From the Richmond Reformer.

A great many years ago the governor of North Carolina received a friendly visit from the governor of South Carolina. After a real North governor of South Carolina. After a real North Carolina dinner of bacon and yams, the two governors lit pipes and sat in the shade of the back veranda with a demijohn of real North Carolina corn whisky, copper distilled, within easy reach. "There was nothing stuck up about those governors," says a North Carolina state historian, in the homely but vigorous language of his section. "There they sot and smoked, and sot and smoked, every once and a while taking a mutual pull at the demijohn with the aid of the gourd, which they used as a democratic goblet. The conversation between the two governors was on the subject of turpentine and

rice, the staples of their respective states, and the further they got into the subject the lower down they got into the jug, and the lower down they got into the jug the dryer the governor of South Caroline got, who was a square drinker and a warm man, with about a million pores to every square inch of his hide, which enabled him to histe in a likely share of corn juice, or other beverage, and keep his carcass at the same time well ventilated. and generally always ready for more, while the governor of North Carolina was a more cautious drinker, but was mighty sure to strike bottom at about the twelfth drink, like as if nature had measdrinker, but was mighty sure to strike bottom at about the twelfth drink, like as if nature had measured him by the gourdful. Well, they sot and smoked and argued, and the governor of North Carolina was as hospitable as any real southern gentleman could be, for he ladled out the whisky in the most liberal manner, being particular to give his distinguished guest three drinks to his one, and gauging his own drinks with great care, for fear that if he didn't he might lose the thread of his argument, and the demijohn might run dry before the governor of South Carolina should be ready to dust out fer home, in which case it would look like he had not properly observed the lawa of hospitality which would have been a self-indicted thorn in his side for years to come, and no amount of apology could ease his mind or enable him to feel warranted in showing his countenance to his fellowmen, especially in his home district, where for generations it had been a main point with every gentleman to keep his visitor well supplied with creature comforts, and to hand him a good gourdful as a stirrup-cup when about to make his departure for the bosom of his family. Singular to relate, the cautiousness manifested by the governor of North Carolina, much to his subsequent mortification, when he fearmed the fact afterward, dropped off into a quiet sieep, while the governor of South Carolina continued to keep on with his argument, holding the empty gourd in his hand in close contiguousness to the demijohn, and wondering at the apparent absent mindress of his hitherto attentive host, to whom after a minute and a half of painful silence, he made use of but one remark: Governor, don't you think it's a long time between drinks." The remark was overheard by George, body servant of the governor of North Carolina, who knowing that there was something wrong took, to the woods, where he remained in seclusion for three days; where he remained in seclusion for three days; the governor of North Carolina, who knowing that there was something wrong took to the woods, where he remained in seclusion for three days but the governor of South Carolina, receiving no reply from the Governor of North Carolina, mounted his horse and rode sadly homeward with an irrepressible feeling at his heart that there was coming to be a hollowness in friendship and that human nature was in danger of drifting into a condition of chaotic mockery.

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Amnsements.

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LIZZIE ANNANDALE,

BERTHA FRICKE. Bassos. WM. BRODERICK.

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NORS. Old Times in

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SERVICES IN THE CITY CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Dr. Hawthorne at the First Baptist Church-Dr. Mc-Donald at the Second-Rev. W. F. Glenn at the First Methodist Church-Rev. J. W. Lee at Trinity-Interesting Services.

First Baptist Church.

The church was filled as usual at the morning service. Dr. Hawthorne preached with great carnestness on the "last words of the God Man": "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit."—

From time immemorial the world has attached great importance to the dying utterances of men. A whole nation sometimes stands still to hear the dying words of a great soldier, statesman or philipping words of a great soldier. dying words of a great soldier, statesman or phil-anthropist. Such utterances are universally be-lived to be in harmony with the man's real nature. But what are the last words of any man compared to the dying utterances of Him "who spake as never man spake." What death like His? The earth shudders at His cry and the sun turns to darkness at the sight of His sorrowful face. What does He say in that su-preme moment—the moment of His departure from earth? "Father, into thy hands I commend to static." These words are substantially a quo-His sorrowful face. What does He say in that supreme moment—the moment of His departure from earth? "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit." These words are substantially a quotation from the xxxi. Psalm. However, the dying Savior omitted some things in the original passage and added others. The Psalm reads: "Into thine hand I commit my spirit. Thou hast redeemed me, o Lord God of truth." By these omissions and additions Christ gave the strongest emphasis possible to certain great primal doctrines. "Thou hast redeemed me" was true in the case of David, but not words which the expiring Christ could adopt. He was never in need of redemption. He was the author, not the subject of redemption. When death comes to us we, through Christ's suffering and redemption of us, can commit our souls to God, but Christ who knew no sin died without a plea. The omission of a part of the passage which he quoted is not more significant than his addition of one word. David said, "Into thy hand &c." Christ said. "Father, into thine hand &c." Only two or three of the Oid Testament writers ever spoke of God as a Father. The wisest among them had only a faint conception of his paternal character, It was reserved for the man Christ to show us the fatherhood of God, both by his doctrine and life. In these last utterances of Jesus the word father is used to denote the divinity of his nature. It is a vindication of his claim to be the eternal Son.

What He had said in the presence of His apostles and disciples He would; not retract in the dying hour. I imagine the Roman soldier who exclaimed, "Surely, this was the Son of God," was convinced not so much by the physical phenomena that attended His death as Christ's protesting the divinity of his nature. It is a vindication of his claim to the the very his many for the redeemed his death as Christ's protesting the divinity of His nature. While we cannot use the word Father in the sense which Christ used it, yet by reason of our relation to Him as our elder brother, it is our privilege to

in that hand was power to pull down the very pillars of creation.

Christ died of His own will in harmony with the declaration which He had previously made that His life should not be taken from Him, but He Himself would lay it down. Jesus Christ has entered into the presence of God for us. He is there today as our representative. In receiving Christ, God pledged Himself to receive all who put their in Him. His joy and glory will not be compete until all the purchased of his blood and the trophics of His grace are there. The porter's hand is on the kew which unlocks the pearly gate, ready to respond to our first call. Angels stand with fingers on their golden harps ready for the mighty chorus when the Master shall say, "Welcome, ye blesed of My Father."

At Trinity Church.

Rev. J. W. Lee preached yesterday on the subject: "In the Grasp of God's Thought," from the text, "The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show Himself strong in behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward

throughout the whole earth, to show Himself strong in behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him."—II Chron, xvi-9. He said:

The eves of the Lord here stand for the mind of the Lord, the thought of the Lord, the laws of the Lord, the will, of the Lord. The mind, the will, the thought, the laws of God then are throughout the universe, in order that He may show Himself strong in behalf of those whose hearts are perfectly turned toward Him.

1. God's mind was necessary in the first place to determine the amount of matter which goes to make up the material universe. Of this matter there is a definite amount. Its exact weight can be estimated, and expressed in figures. Why should the amount be so definitelp fixed? Why was there not mort? Why not less? Then mind is necessary to bring matter itself into existence. James Clerk Maxwell says the atoms which constitute the universe look like manufactured articles. We can hardly suppose the atoms held a convention be ore they were created and resolved to come into being. This would make them self-determining. Self-determination is one of the leading attributes of mind. Then mind was necessary to determine the number of atoms that should be. There are about sixty-four different kinds. Why just this number? Why should there be more of some kinds than others? Why more earbon than stroutium? or more iron than gold? When the atoms held their convention, why were they not a little more democratic? Why did they grant so much more power, and importance to exygen and carbon and iron than to the other elements? They had the numbers and could have outvoted those aristocrats among the primitive elements. Why did cach get a certain specific gravity, and a certain power of combining with others? See how these atoms organized themselves into suns, and moons end earths, with so much harmony and system and order. We must believe mind impelled them thus to act, or else they were intelligent themselves and acted on their own motion. They certainly have acted very rationally, and me

manifest. The earth was as evidently arranged with reference to vegetable and animal life, to agriculture, commerce, society, government, and civilization, as the hand of man was for the uses to which it is applied. The chemical elements may be regarded as letters of the creative alphabet. The crompounds or minerals as worlds. The trees as phrases. The animals as sentences. The continents, islands, oceans, mountains, as so many essays, dissertations and treatises. While civilization may be taken as the philosophy of the whole. It would be as difficult to suppose that the original elements arranged themselves into all these natural volumes of astronomy, geology, botany, chemistry, anatomy, geometry, biology and civilization without mind as it would be to suppose that the letters of our alphabet would, without mind, gather themselves into the magnificent sentences of Milton's [Paradise Lost. The part of the text then, which declares the mind, thought, will and laws of the Lord run to and fro throughout the universes. So commends itself to our reason, that we cannot question its truth without mental confusion and intellectual chaos. The mind of the Lord was prior to material existence. The different grades and objects of material existence are but forms of God's thought. These but constitute the scenery of His intelligence. Tropes and figures are they of the rhetoric of divine imagination.

in the which declares the mind, thought, it and haws of the Lord run to and for through it the universes. So commends itself to our reaches the universe cannot open the universe of the text declares the weeks of material axistence but forms of God's thought. These but constite the scenery of His intelligence. Tropes and more are they of the rhetoric of divine imaginary that the text declares, however, in the second place, at God's mind, thought, will and laws are roughout the universe, in the creation of matter of force, in the arrangement of these into words, as in the orderly and rational regulation of them of the purpose of showing Himself strong in behalf of the commendation of the purpose of showing Himself strong in behalf with the strength of the commendation of the purpose of showing Himself strong in behalf with the strength of the streng that the scenery of His intelligence. Tropes and figures are they of the rhetoric of divine imagination.

The text declares, however, in the second place, that God's mind, thought, will and laws are throughout the universe, in the creation of matter and force, in the arrangement of these into worlds, and in the orderly and rational regulation of them for the purpose of showing Himself strong in behalf of those whose hearts are perfectly turned toward Him. This is comforting and editying. This tedeems the world from the allegations of pessimists. This turns the world into a home, with a loving father as head and manager of it, sinstead of a waste, howling wilderness, existing for no purpose and tending to no whither. This puts the world in the grasp of God's thought and in the domain of God's thought and in the domain of God's heart, and unconscious, and impersonal and inexorable will, that mocks our aspirations by its own unconcern, and makes us contrast our sensitive and exacting natures with its own sublime indifference. Then we can claim with all our hearts and with all our mind the property of the contrast of the property of the

At the Christian Church.

Elder T. M. Harris spoke to a large congregation the

Subject: Law and order. Text—For because ye

d it not at the first, the Lord our God made a

each upon us, for that we sought him not atter
te due order. 1 Chron. 15 ch. 13.

We remark first upon thaterm breach in our text

that it would be better understood if we substitute the word "punished," and for "due," the word "exact," or "appointed," and for "order," "rule" or "law." These terms are in common or general use, and fully express the sense of the text. It would then read, "The Lord our God punished us, for that we sought him not after the appointed law—the exact rule. God is the exactest of beings. All his works show completeness and a finish. We have three great worlds in which this love of "law and order" are manifest. The telescopic world, or that part of the universe that lies beyond the range of natural vision. The microscopic world, that which can be seen only through the microscope and the visible world, or that part of the universe that can be seen with the "natural eye." In each of these departments of the work of God we behold "law," the most positive and inflexible, without change or variableness. The smallest works of creation share the same care, the same attention to detail, the completeness and finish the same 'Law and Order' that distinguished the greater work. Inthe "visible world' we behold the same beautiful order, the same changeless and invaliable law. Its revolutions and its seasons have continued ever since the 'morning stars' sang together for joy." Our work is usually divided into the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. In each of these we find that law and order prevall. In the vegetable kingdom we have "first the blade, then the stalk, then the ear, then the full corn in the car," and each producing "seed after his kind." "That which a man soweth, that shall he reap, and each producing 'seed after his kind." "That which a man soweth, that shall he reap, and each producing to producing the prince. The beating of my heart, in y breathing and the circulation of my blood, all go on day and night, whether I wake or Isleep under the operation of law changeless and inflexible. Now, I ask, if in matters of religion allone, God has left in only an experiment after all"

I shall examine this matter in so You need not go out of the world to find the throne that God is offering you. The kingdom is right around you and within you, and your throne is right under your daily duty. Follow Him, and thus occupy till He comes: At the Second Baptist.

I shall examine this matter in so far as it relates

law?".

To the believers, those who had faith, on the day of Pentecest the apostles said, or rather the Holy Spirit said through them, for they spake as the "Spirit said through them, for they spake as the "Spirit save them utterance": "Repent and be baptised every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission (pardon) of sins, and ye shall receive the Bift of the Holy Ghost." The divine order is, faith, repentance, baptism, pardon. Who has authority to change this? May we not speak as confidently to the sinner now as the apostles did then? If not, why not? If it was the law then, when was it changed and by whose arthority? If the law has been changed who did it, by what authority, and what is the law now? In our text bayd was punished not because he was not sincere, not in earnest, but because he sought Him not after the "due order." the law appointed. The Jews went about seeking, why did not they not successful? They did not seek according to the appointed law. The Gentiles did obtain because they had no law of their own as the Jews had, but sought by faith according to the appointed law. When they "obeyed from the heart, they were made free from sin." The "law of the spirit of life." made Paul free from the law of sin and death.

Cain sought, but not according to the 'due order."

At the First Methodist.

Rev. Mr. Glenn, pastor, announced as his text, Luke 19:13, "Occupy till I come."

He spoke, in substance. as follows: We often find ourselves wishing that the Saviour could have

tayed on the earth to the end, and questioning

why he could not. We know it was best that he

Yesterday Doctor McDonald preached a fine sermon at the Second Baptist church. He took for his text the 18th verse of the 12th chapter of the First Corinthians: "But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body as it hath pleased Him."

The sermon was to show the im-

pleased Him."

The sermon was to show the importance of harmony and; good feeling among the members of the church and the preacher read the entire chapter which contains some beautiful illustrations on the subject. Paul uses the illustration of tale members of the human body, each in its appropriate place and each performing its particular office. One is dependent on the other and none can say to the read; "I have no need of you." or "I am more honored than you." The first thing the preacher called attention to was the readiness with which, in the days of Paul, Gord was recognized as the origin and source of all blessings. There was no talk about ascribing government and order to force. The universe loses its beauty when we take away the idea of God. There is not a sun nor a star that is not diamed by that atheistic thought. What is man if there be no Creator, no God, no Father? The insect that spends its life upon the summer breeze is of as much account and certainly is not as much to be pitied as man if man has no God! Men sustains relations to the Almighty, and that is what gives him dignity. Not that he has wealth or that he can ascend the throne of empire, but because he is made in the image of God. If some beggar comes to our door with the winds sweeping aside some tattered clothes and we invite her in and warm her and give her food we think we have done a great thing. Well, that is all right. But what is it when God stoops down to this poor world and takes us and makes us members of the body of the Lord Jesus Christ! The poorest beggar in the hovels, who is really a child of God, is more honored of God than the highest dignitary of this world that has not the love of God in his heart, and is not reconciled to God through Jesus Christ. If God has put the members of the church ! The poor should not be jealous of the rich, nor the rich be scornful of the poor, There should be harmony and there should be sympathy. If the grace of God is in your hearts the rich will have sympathy for the roor, and the poor, a

The Christian Church.

Arrangements are now being made for improving the Christian church on Hunter street. A handsome new front, to come out on line with the chamber of commerce, will be put up. It will be of pressed brick with cut stone trimming at the doors and windows. Two well proportioned tow-ers with an elegant central entrance will be em-

ers with an elegant central entrance will be embraced in the front.

The additions will include the pastor's study, open tiled vestibule, ladies' committee room, kitchen and other conveniences, besides improving the auditorium with new rostrum and baptistry, infant class rooms, spacious gallery, inclined floor, etc. It is the intention to seat with opera chairs and newly fresco the auditorium. When completed, according to I lans, it will be one of the most complete and attractive churches in the city. The contract has been let and work will commence at an early day.

The contract has been let and work will commence at an early day.

The membership is one of the most active in the city, land the pastor. Elder Tho nas M. Harris, one of the most attractive and eloquent ministers in the city, and to accommodate the increasing addi-ences, the contemplated improvements have been

is without law. Is there nothing certain here. Is it only an experiment after all?

I shall examine this matter in so far as it relates to pardon, the pardon of a sinner. This is the initial point. Without pardon the "new life" is impossible. If there is no law here I shall not look for it elsewhere. If it is an experiment here, it will be an experiment all the way through. Nothing more. If a sinner asks now "What shall I do to be saved," no one seems authorized to answer. The best that is done is to pray for him, if, peratventure, God will hear and pardon. That this is honestly done, and with a sincere desire to help the sinner, I have no doubt. But is it law? Isit the only reply to the agonizing question. "What must I do?" Does it not just here wear the air of an experiment? Do not many "go forward for prayer" who do not receive pardon? Again I ask, is there no positive, certain answer to this inquiry? The apostles had an answer, and why not repeat it now? To the three thousand believers they said. "Repent, and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." If God changes not, if man is the same and sin is the same, why not the same law of pardon now as then? But it is insisted the same law is substantially preached now as then. We shall see. The order or arrangement in our case is, first, "baptism:" then afterward, not before, "repeniance," and then "faith," then "pardon." It another, when the parties are as honest, as intelligent and as pious, the "order" or arrangement is first repentance, then faith, then pardon and then baptism. Can each of these be right? In one case the "subject" of baptism is an infant, without faith, without repentance, with full consent, and with "pardon." Is baptism to each of these the same? Is the order of no consequence? Is one arrangement as good as the other? Is there no "appointed rule," no "exact law." As each has faith, repentance, baptism and pardon, does it make no difference whether ences, the contemplated improvements have been considered necessary.

Mr. A. C. Bruce, who has been for many years superintendent of the Sunday school, recently resigned in favor of Mr. R. Y. Henly, a young man of fine Christian character and superior religious attainments, who will conduct, the services in the future in the interest of the school, and add to its spiritual growth and numbers.

Mr. Henry Robinson will continue to act as secretary and treasurer of the school, and Mr Edward Vanzandt as musical director, with Mrs. Dr. Manhan as organist.

ahan as organist,
Missionary work has been organized, and the
ceming year will show great benefit (it is hoped
in the spread of the Kingdom in new fields of la

bor.

As a church its charities are always bestowed
without stint, by special calls on the membership
alone, who respond liberally, as the Christian duty
ever ready to do the "Master's will."

The Marvels of China.

China owes nothing to anybody; it is the creator of its own civilization. Its laws were given thousands of years ago, when Athens and Rome were not in existence. Today the water of these cities are all any the control of the cities and the control of the cities are cities and control of the splendor of these cities has passed away earned Egypt is buried in the desert, and of al its glories remain only souvenirs of mourning. China has 400,000,000 inhabitants, 120,000,000 more than all Europe, and from extremity to extremity of the empire the villages touch each other. The fertility of the soil is wonderful; sometimes there are three harvests a year. One acre of land yields 10,000 pounds of rice, which gives the land a value of an acre. In many places rafts, covered with gardens, float on the water, and rocks, mount-ains, etc., are always blossoming with flowers and fruits.

of life" made Paul free from the law of sin and death.

Cain sought, but not according to the 'due order.' Abel's was a more excellent sacrifice than Cain's, for it was by faith according to the appointed law. Jereboam built an altar and offered sacrifice, but the curse of God was upon his altar. He was punished because he sought him not after the 'due order.' And in the judgment others shall say, 'Lord, did we not proyhesy in thy name, and in thy name cast out devils, and in thy name do many wenderful works?' Were they not in earnest? Did they not do all this in His name? The reply is —— I never knew you. I never owned you. Let us rejoice that there is law, absolute and inflexible, and the blessing of God is pronounced upon our obedience to that law.

Ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you. Being thus made free from sin ye became the servants of righteousness. Let us say to the sinner who believes, repent and be baptised in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

At the First Methodist. There are no railroads in China, because the great rivers are the greatest in the world. At present fashion demands fast traveling and this luxury will soon be necessary even in China. In Europe and America it is supposed the Chinese peasant lives in poverty, never saves anything and is always miserable. In reality, the peasant who has ten acres supports his family and every year lays away at least \$200.

Agriculture is one of the chief sources of wealth. The empire is composed of eighty millions of families and they are all land-owners. The majority have all land-owners. The majority have ten acres each, some fifty acres and a very small number two hundred and fifty acres. One institution peculiar to China is the "patrimonial field." A portion of the land belonging to each family cannot be given away or sold. It belongs not only to the living, but to the dead, who are buried there. There are the family archives, registers of births, marriages and deaths scheduled towned.

family archives, registers of births, marriages and deaths, schools and temples.

The Chinese govern themselves. In the family the chief member has authority; in the city certain number of delegates, elected by the families, are under a president. There are as many parliaments as cities. Confucius wrote: "The monarch is only the servant of the people." There is political liberty and liberty of religion and worship. Government does not interfere with why he could not. We know it was best that he should not, because he did not. We know some of the reasons, but not all, and our minds will be busy. Why should he, apparently at least, vacate the kingdom he came to establish and go away in order, as is intimated in the context, to receive it? Why did he leave man to occupy his kingdom for these long centuries, and how is man to occupy it successfully? The answer to this gives us the spring and the rule to life; and the only rule that will lead to success. I see at least great magnanimity on the part of the Master in going away and leaving His kingdom to be carried on by man. He leaves the responsibility on him; and man not only likes responsibility, but it does him good. There is great dignity and development in work, ano an innate desire to be engaged in great works. A little child, fond of looking at the stars, was heard not long ago, to say: "When I go to live with God in heaven, I guess he will let me help him make the beautiful stars." That would be a great work for others beside the little child, a work which would make us all feel that we were more than earthly kings to engage. worship. Government does not interfere with creeds as long as they are in unison with civil questions, and among the functionaries are Jews and Christians, Buddhists and Mahometans. Commercial liberty is also complete; there are no patents for inventions. The only ambition possessed by the country thus far has been agricultural success, but there are im-mense riches locked in the mountains, which

only wait for the miner's av. Speculation has commenced its journey in China and the farmers have gained some ideas which in the future may injure the quality of tea. In the province of Fokian, where the black tea is cultivated, the harvest is sold months in advance. The best quality of tea is not often sent from the country. One of the finest teas is pekoe, but as this is composed of very early spring buds, which cannot be gathered without destroying the harvest, it becomes too dear for exportation. The ne plus ultra of tea is the hyson-pekoe, but its owners

FASHION NOTES.

Fur fronts for walking dresses have a rich and comfortable look, but they are rather dangerous things to wear for calling, as being much too warm to sit in.

things to wear for caring, as being much too warm to sit in.

There is a beautiful new fabric in silk called "khedive." It is soft and pliable as surah, yet the twill is much heavier. This newer fabric replaces surah for evening wear.

Corduror suits are liked for shopping purposes. They are made very simply with plain skirts and simple basque, the only trimmings being of tortoise shell or carved smoked pearl.

You can never induce the maid or matron whose lips are unnaturally red to partake of ice cream or liquid refreshments in company, because it takes the color off, you know.

This season has not produced anything prettier.

This season has not produced anything prettier than the lace muffs which are carried at the receptions, and have natural flowers fastened to them by a gold or other ornamental pin.

Leesburg, Fla., is to have a bank with a cap-Anniston, Alag found it impossible to pro-cure oysters and fish during the cold spell,

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, arrived in Nash-Rev. H. Strongfellow, of Montgomery, urges

the authorities to suppress the gamblers. Taylor, Wylie & Bhiley.

Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W. Alabama street. Telephone, 719. 6mo. WAR STORIES.

A Captain's Escape from Prison. Captain Woodruff, of the old First Alabama regiment, thus tells the story of his escape

from Johnson's Island:
"Johnson's Island is in Lake Erie, some two or three miles off the city of Sandusky. It is a low, sandy island with little patches of scrubby timber, and a few well mounted guns could by timber, and a few well mounted guns could command its entire extent. For its security from attack it was happily chosen, the only possible danger being from a naval attack from the Canadian side. It was pleasant enough in summer, but the cold winds had a fair sweep at it in the winter and made it as bleak as the shores of Greenland, and with our loose jointed, board quarters, scant fuel, and still scantier clothing, we had a hard time to keep from freezing. Many a night have I, with my comrades, had to trot around the room in a circle to keep from actual freezing. The horrors of Lieutenant Greely's arctic ing. The horrors of Lieutenant Greely's arctic expedition may be more tragic, buthey could not exceed the winter, however, we endured in slow, unceasing torture—both of hunger and cold.

I was captured at Island No. 10, in the Mis-

sissippi river, and spent the summer and win-ter there, but the dread of the next winter was so great on my mind that I resolved to escape or lose my life in the attempt. I had much rather have died than endure another winter

in that prison.

"Boats came over every day from Sandusky and with them fatigue parties, with scavenger carts to clean up the quarters. The idea occurred to me that if I could get a uniform and fall in with one of the parties I could get out, and acting upon this I went to work to get a blue blouse and trousers. I had a few dollars in silver and found no trouble in prevailing upon a jolly good natured. Irish teamster to let me have a cast off suit of his. Carefully concealing my treasure. I waited a few weeks for my opportunity, and when it came I seized a spade and fell into line, as strapping a yank as any of them. Loading up the carts, I mounted one and drove out as cooly as if I had been a born Jehu. No one noticed or inter-fered, and I drove on the boat with the rest

fered, and I drove on the boat with the rest and was ferried over to the city. As soon as I landed I requested one of my new comrades to drive for me until I could stop at a shop to get some tobacco. It took me some little time to get that tobacco, and when I stepped on the street the carts were all gone and I was alone. Yes, alone, there in that city I felt as much alone as if I had stood in the centre of Sahara. I had no time, however, to moralize upon my solitude and dodging into the blindest alleys I could find, I made tracks for the country. It was in October ing into the blindest alleys I could find, I made tracks for the country. It was in October and the leaves were crimson with the autumn dyes and still thick enough upon the little patches of wood land to affort a covert should I wish to hide. And some how a fear came to me that there would be danger in traveling by day, and as there was a splendid moon at night, I did make for a woody covert, and hid myself until night. I had spent all the little money I had except a dollar in silver

I had except a dollar in silver quarters, and when night came I began to feel hungry. I was afraid to show my-self, however, and trudged on all that night, passing through two considerable towns with out interruption. At daylight I hid again taking shelter under a shock of corn in a field Shocking an ear of corn I made my breakfast Shocking an ear of corn I made my breakfast and then slept soundfy until sundown, when peering cautiously out I found the coast clear, and stripping another ear of the corn I commenced my supper and my tramp at the same time. I made a good trip that night, walking at least thirty miles, feeling my heart growing lighter at each step that widened the distance between me and the prison. My stomach, however began to crave, a more substantial feel than ever, began to crave a more substantial food than ever, began to crave a more substantial food than the raw corn, and I was too hungry to sleep. I took refuge in a little clump of enclosed wood, and from it I noticed a farm house near by. The household seemed to consist of a man and his wife, with a half dozen little shock-headed urchins. I watched the man "hitch up his wagon, and loading it from a bin of potatoes, he drove off. I was described by hungry, and resolved to make a from a bin of potatoes, he drove off. I was desperately hungry, and resolved to make a venture for my breakfast. I waited until the man was well away, and then I walked boldly up to the gate and hailed. The lady came to the door, and I stepped in, confronting her with as bold a face as possible. I thought it best to tell the truth, so I told her that I was an escaped prisoner from Johnson's island, and that I was starving for something to eat. It that I was starving for something to eat. It was the first time she had ever stood face to

was the first time she had ever stood face to face with a live rebel, and it was a study to watch the play of her countenance as fear, pity, or patriotism alternately worked upon it.
"I will pay you for my breakfast," I said, offering her the dollar. I watched her keenly and I saw her begin to melt, her lips twitched a little and her eye-lashes began to moisted a little and her eye-lashes began to moist-en, and I knew, then, that I was safe. "Keep your money," she said. "Come in and you can have breakfast, but I cannot take your

"God bless that wsman, her voice, the first

woman's voice I had heard in eighteen months, was low and strangely sweet to me.

"Well, she gave me my breakfast, a royal break fast, and it made her eyes open to see me eat. As soon as I had finished she said I had better o, that her husband would soon be back and e was a bitter partisan and would have me hunted down and captured. She then made

hunted down and captured. She then made up a little wallet of biscuits with a chunk of boiled ham and give me a pint flask of whisky, and bade me good bye. I thought of the Good Samaritan and have blessed that woman ever since. I doubled back to throw them off my track, should her patriotism finally get the better of her womanly pity, and making a detour to avoid the town ahead, I traveled on. The next day after I crossed the Ohio river and began to feel at home, and jushing across the mountains of West Virginia I made my way to Staunton without danger or hindrance. I should like to visit that lady though. The best that I have visit that lady though. The best that I have in my house would not be too good for her."

How He Missed His Breakfast.

It was the morning after Bragg's retreat from the battlefield of Murfreesboro. We were bivouacked at Wartrace, a little village at the junction of the Louisville and Nash-ville and the Shelbyville branch railroads. I was hungry enough to eat a horse's hoof fried in tar, and as soon as I could relieve myself from duty I set out to have breakfast, a convenient darkey pointed out a tavern, some hundred yards away, and I made a bee line for it. It was an old fashion village inn, with an open hall running through and an L attached to the rear, with a wide piazza all around. I entered the hall and rapped both right and left but could get no answer. I then stepped out to the L in the direction of the kitchen and commenced rapping again. At the second door came a hospitable response, "Come in," and in I stepped, when lo, what a sight for a modest man. There I stood in the presence of two of the finest looking ladies I ever saw, making their toilets. Both were in the aivert kind of robes de nuits—one standing at the made a bee line for it. It was an old fashion kind of robes de nuits—one standing at the dressing case combing her magnificent hair; the other was sitting facing me, with her shapely foot elevated at an angle of thirty-two

degrees, drawing on her stocking.

Never, if I live a thousand years, will I forget the crimson consternation that filled her face as, too badly shocked to lower her foot,

"Good Lord! it's a man! Shut the door,
Tom; shut the door,"
Tom was a little imp of a brother,
and it would have been amusing to and it would have been amusing to anyone else, to have heard this little scamp chuckle a he banged the door, not in my face, but on my back, shutting me in instead of cut. His mischeivious chuckle, however, seemed to recall me to a sense of my position, and without trying io excuse myself. I jerked the door open and tumbled out. I did not hunt any further for breakfast. In truth I didn't think any more about breakfast that day."

A Fortune for \$1.00.

DECEIPES FOR MANUFACTURING THE ROMAN OF Greeian Æsthetic Picture Colors (twelve in number.) with printed instructions how to use them: also a new system for stamping on silk, satin and velvet and plush no powders or patterns to buy), also plain and simple directions for painting on silk, satin and velvet, and for the Kensington painting. References from over five hundred of our patrons for 1885. Send postal note to Montgomery Art and Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 387, Montgomery, Ala.



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Absolutely Pure.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS. U. S. A. U. S. Cusrom House, Jan. 17, 9:00 P. M. All observations taken at the same moment,

-	1	er.	1	W	IND.		Weather.
	Barometer.	Thermomet	Dew Point.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	
	30,14	40		W	Lt	.00	Cloudy
Savannah Jacksonville				S	Lt	.00	Fair Cloudy
Montgomery	30.08	40	37			.00	Cloudy
New Orleans	30.02	44	47	E	6	.00	Cloudy
Galveston	29.88	52	52	E	16	.00	Cloudy

Maximum ther. Minimum ther. Total rain fall.

250,000 READERS. Do you want to talk to a quarter of a million of

the best towns-people and farmers of the south;

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION The issue of the Weekly for tomorrow is

55,000 Copies, Which will be read by a quarter of a million peo-

ple. For \$30 (thirty dollars) you can print a 10 line advertisement, one inch, in this vast edition FOR THREE MONTHS

There is no advertising as cheap and effective as this. The edition is

CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

The four weeks that closed yesterday were the biggest the Weekly Constitution ever had. Yes-terday showed more new subscribers than any day, except the 29th of December, in its whole history.

The increase is fully 1,200 a week.

REMEMBER : For \$30, one inch, 3 months, in the Weekly Consti tution, with a guaranteed circulation of 50,000 to begin with. The best and cheapest advertising is

[Call at our press rooms and see this big edition printed from 11 o'clock tomorrow morning until 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.]

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"The Southern Evangelist,"

which carries the only official reports of SAM JONES' [MEETINGS. Published] monthly. Only 50 cents a year. Splendid paper to canvass for. Good commission allowed. Apply at once as only one agent will be appointed in each county. The immense popularity of REV. SAM JONESthe remarkable success of his meetings, and the literary excellence of the "EVANGELIST," makes it easy to raise clubs. Address

THE SOUTHERN EVANGELIST, Epnrm Atlanta, Ga,

NOTICE.

DIDS FOR THE NIGHT SOIL, GARBAGE AND street sweepings removed from the city of Atlanta will be received until February 1st, 1886. These valuable fertilizers will be delivered in quantities desired by applicants, upon satisfactory terms, at convenient distances from the city. The attention of farmers, of nursery men, and of suburban gardeners is particularly invited to this proposition. Address all communications to SANITARY INSPECTORS, dlytf Police Stationhouse, Atlanta.

dec20-dly wed fri mon wky n x r m

Tuesday | Linda of Chamouni | Abbott LINDA. Sale of reserved seats will begin Thursday morning at Wilson & Bruckner's. Prices: Parq. and Circle, \$1.50; Balcony, \$1; Matinee, \$1.

JANUARY 22d AND 23d, And Saturday matinee at two. The popula

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

JAMES O'NEILL, Presenting Charles Fechter's adaptation of Dumas's Greatest Work,

MONTE CRISTO

As produced at Fifth Avenue theater and Niblo's, New York, Globe theater, Boston, and all first class theaters throughout the country, with a brilliant cast, new scenery, realistic stage pictures, grand effects, correct appointments and appropriate costumes, and the entire production perfect in every detail. Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's.

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THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager,
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 21, 1885.
Commencing Sunday, 22d proximo, the following
passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.
FAST LINE.
NO 27 WEST-DAILY.

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta. Arrive Augusta

Ar. Covington... 8 10 pm | Ar. Atlanta...... 7 55 am |
DECATUR TRAIN,
[(Daily except Sundays.
L've Atlanta...... 9 35 am | L've Decatur..... 10 10 am |
Ar. Decatur..... 10 56 am | Ar. Atlanta...... 10 40 am |
L've Atlanta..... 1 25 pm | L've Decatur.... 3 01 pm |
L've Decatur.... 1 47 pm | L've Decatur.... 3 01 pm |
L've Decatur.... 1 47 pm | L've Decatur.... 3 01 pm |
Ar. Clarkston... 2 12 pm | Ar. Atlanta..... 3 30 pm |
D Train Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at |
any regular schedule flag station.
No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.
Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to |
and from the following stations only: Grovetown, |
Berzelia, Harlem. Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make |
close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through |
sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.
Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.
No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.
Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.
J. W. GREEN,

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE

THE MODE OF THE LINE BOUND IN THE PROPERTY OF CURES - Diphtheria, Croup, \* Asthma. Bronchitis, Neuralga, Bleeding at the Longe. PARSON S NEW, RICH PILL ROOM, Will postively of

# TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED IN BROOKLYN TABER-NACLE YESTERDAY.

nd of His Series of Sermons on "The Mar-Ring"-Re Discourses on "The Choice a Russand"-A Sermon That Every Unmarried Lady Should Read.

BEGOKLYN, N. Y., January 17.-[Special.]-The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., preached today in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the second of his series of sermons on "The Marriage Ring," Having spoken last Sunday on "The Choice of a Wife," he today preached on "The Choice of a Husband." The organist rendered the senate in C minor, by Rheinberger. Contional singing, led by Professor Ali's cornet, included that of the hymn beginning:

"Awake, my soul to joyful lays, And sing thy great Redeemer's praise."

Selecting his text from Ruth 1, 9: "The Lord grant yeu that ye may find rest, each of you, in the house of her husband," the eloquent preacher said:

This was the prayer of pious Naomi for Ruth and Orpah, and is an appropriate prayer now in behalf of unmarried womanhood. Naomi, the good old soul, knew that the devil would take their cases in hand if God did not, so she prays: "The Lord grant you that ye may find rest, each of you in the house of her husband."
In this series of sermons on "The marriage
ring," I last Sabbath gave prayerful and Chris-

tian advice to men in regard to the selection of a wife, and today I give the same prayerful and Christian advice to women in regard to the s-lection of a husband, but in all these sermous

saying much that I hope will be appropriate for all ages and all classes.

I applaud the cellbacy of a multitude of wemen who, rather than make unfit selection, have made none at all. It has not been a lack of opportunity for marital contract on their part, but their own culture and refine-ment and their exalted idea as to what a hus-band ought to be, have caused their declinaband ought to be, have caused their declina-ture. They have seen so many women marry imbecities, or rufflans, or incipient sots, or life-time incapables, or magnificent nothings, or men who before marriage were angelic and afterward diabolic, that they have been alarmed and stood back. They saw so many boats go into the maelstrom that they steered into other waters. Better for a women to live alone, though she live a thousand years than to be annexed to one of those masculine failures with which society is surfeited. The patron saint of almost every family circle i me such unmarried woman, and among all the families of cousins she moves around, and her coming in each house is the morning, and

her going away is the night.

In my large circle of kindred, perhaps twenty families in all, it was an Aunt Pherbe. Paul gave a letter of introduction to one whom he calls "Phoche our sister," asshe went up from Cenchrea to Rome, commending her for her kindness and Christian service, and imploring for her all courtesies. I think Aunt Phobe was named after her. Was there a sickness in any of the households, she was there ready to sit up and count out the drops of medicine. Was there a marriage, she helped deck the bride for the altar. Was there a new soul incarnated, she was there to rejoice at the nativity. Was there a sore be-resvement, she was there to console. The children rushed out at her first appearance crying, "here comes Aunt Phœbe," and but for parental interference, they would have pulled her down with their caresses, for she was not very strong, and many severeillnesses had given her enough glimpses of the next world to make her heavenly minded. Her table was loaded up with Baxter's "Saints Rest," Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," and Jay's "Morning and Evening Exercises," and John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and like books, which have fitted out whole generations heaven upon which they have already

"DeWitt," she said to me one day, "twice in my life I have been so overwhelmed with the love of God that I have fainted away and could hardly be resusticated. Don't tell me there is no heaven. I have seen it twice.' you would know how her presence would soothe an anxiety or lift a burden or cheer a sorrow, or leave a blessing on every room in the house, ask any of the Talmages. She had tarried at her early home, taking care of an invalid father, until the bloom of life had somewhat faded, but she could interest the young folks with some three or four tender passages in her own history, so that we all knew that it was not through lack of opportuthat she was not the queen of household, instead of being a lection on a whole circle of scholds. At about seventy years of age she made her last visit to my house, and when she sat in my Philadelphia church, I was more embarrassed at her presence than by all the audience, because I felt that in religion I had got no further than the a b c, while she had learned the whole alphabet, and for many years had finished the y and z. When she went out of this life into the next, what a shout there must have been in heaven, from the front there must have been in heaven, from the front door clear up to the back seat in the highest door clear up to the back seat in the nighest gallery! I saw the other day in the village cemetery of Somerville, New Jersey, her resting place, the tombstone having on it the would like to have inscribed there, namely, "The Morning Cometh."

\*\*Bud she a mission in the world? Certainly. As much as Caroline Herschel, first amaneusis for her illustrious brother, and then his as:

sis for her illustrious brother, and then his as istant in astronomical calculations, and then ering worlds for herself, dying at nine discovering worlds for herself, dying at infatty-eight years of age, still busy with the stars till she sped beyond them; as much as had Florence Nightingale, the nurse of the Crimea; or Grace Darling, the horsewoman of the Long Stone Lighthouse; or Mary Lyon, the teacher of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary; or Hannah Moore, the Christian authoress of land; or Dorothea Dix, the angel of merr for the insane; or Anna Etheridge, among the wounded of Blackburn's Fort; or Margaret Breckenridge, at Vicksburg; or Mary Shelton, distributing roses, and grapes, and cologne, in western hospital; or thousands of other glori-ous women like them, who never took the marriage sacrament. Appreciate all this, my sister, and it will make you deliberate before you rush out of the single state into another, unless you are sure of betterment.

Deliberate and pray. Pray and deliberate.

As I showed you in my former sermon, a man ought to supplicate divine guidance in such erisis; how much more important that you solicit it! It is easier for a man to find an appropriate wife than for a woman to find a good husband. This is a matter of arithmetic, as I showed in my former disgood husband. This is a matter of arithmetic, as I showed in my former dis-course. Statistics show that in Massachusetts and New York states women have a majority of hundreds of thousands. Why this is, we leave others to surmise. It would seem that woman is a favorite with the Lord, and that therefore He has made more of that kind. From the order of the creation in paradise, it is evident that woman is an improved edition of man. But whatever be the reason for it, of man. But whatever be the reason for it, the fact is certain, that she who selects a husband has a smaller number of people to select from than he who selects a wife. Therefore a woman ought to be especially careful in her choice of lifetime companionship. She cannot afford to make a mistake. If a man err in his selection, he can spend his evenings at the club, and dull his sensibilities by tobacco smoke, but woman has no club room for refuge, and would find it difficult to habituate herself to cigars. If a woman make a bad job of marital selection, the probability is that nothing but a funeral can relieve it. Divorce cases in court may interest the public. Divorce cases in court may interest the public but the love letters of a married couple are poor reading except for those who write them. Pray God that you be delivered from irrevo-ceally mitched.

able mistake!
Aveid afficance with a dispiser of the Chris-Aveid affilance with a dispiser of the Christian religion, whatever else he may have or may not have. I do not say he must needs be a religious man, for Paul says the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife; but marriage with a man who hates the Christian religion will insure you a life of wretchedness. He will caricature your habit of kneeling in prayer. He will speak depreciatingly of Christ. He will wound all the most sacred-feelings of your soul. He will put your home under the anathema of the Lord God Almighty. In addition to the anguish with which he will fill your life, there is great danger that he will despoil your hope of heaven and make your marriage relation an infinite and eternal disaster. If you have made such engagement your first duty is to break it. My word may come just in time to save your soul in time to save your soul

Further, do not unite in marriage with a man of bad habits, in the idea of reforming him. If now, under the restraint of your present acquaintance, he will not give up his bad habits, after he has won the prize you can not expect him to do so. You might as well plant a violet in the face of a northeast storm, with the idea of a proposing it. You might as with the idea of appeasing it. You might as well run a schooner alongside of a burning ship with the idea of saving the ship. The consequence will be schooner and ship will be destroyed together. The almshouse could tell the story of a hundred women who married men to reform them. If by twenty-five years of age a man has been grap-pled by intexicants, he is under such headway that your attempt to stop him would be very much like running up the track with a wheelbarrow to stop a Hudson river express train. What yeu call an inebriate no-a-days s not a victim to wine or whisky, but to logwood and strychnine and nux vomica. All these poisons have kindled their fires in his tongue and brain, and all the tears of a wife weeping cannot extinguish the flames. Instead of marrying a man to reform him, let him reform first and then give him time to see whether the reform is to be permanent. Let him understand that if he cannot do without him to be the more than the cannot do the second that if he cannot do without him to be the more than the second that if he cannot do without him to be the more than the second that if he cannot do without him to be the second that if he cannot do without him to be the second that it has been as the second that the second that the second that it has been as the second that the second that the second his bad habits for two years, he must do with

out you for ever.

Avoid union with one supremely selfish, or so wound up in his occupation, that he has no com for another. You occasionally find a nan who spreads himself so widely over the oath of life that there is no room for anyone owalk beside him. He is not the one blade of a scissors incomplete without the other blade, of a seissers incomplete without the other blane, but he is a chisel made to cut his way through life alone, or a file full of roughness, made to be drawn across society without any affinity for other files. His disposition is a lifelong protest against marriage. Others are so married to their occupations or professions that the taking of any other bride is a case of bigamy. There are men as severely tied to their my. There are men as severely tied to their my. There are men as severely tied to their literary work as was Chatterton, whose essay was not printed because of the death of the lord mayor. Chatterton made out the following account: "Lost by the lord mayor's death in this essay, one pound eleven shillings and sixpence. Gained in elegies and essays, five pounds and five shillings." Then he put what he had gained by the lord mayor's death received the result of the lord mayor's death was the lord mayor's death was sixpensed. opposite te what he had lost, and wrote under t: "And glad he is dead by three pounds, thircerpetual celibate; his library, his laboratory is books are all the companionship needed indeed, some of the mightiest men this world cever saw have not patronized matriniony. Cowper, Pope, Newton, Swift, Locke, Walpole, Gibbon, Hume, Arbuthnot, were single. Some of these marriage would have helped. The right kind of a wife would have cured. Cower's gloom, and given to Newton more prac cability, and been a relief to Locke's over tasked brain. A Christian wife might have converted Hume and Gibbon to a belief in Christianity. But Dean Swift did not deserve a wife, from the way in which he broke the heart of Jane Waring first, and Esther Johnson afterwards, and last of all "Vanessa." The great wit of his day, he was outwitted by his wn cruelties.

Amid so many possibilities of fatal mistake. am I not right in urging you to seek the unerring wisdom of God, and before you are infatuated? Because most marriages are fit to be made convinces us that they are Divinely ar-ranged. Almost every cradle has an affinity towards some other cradle. They may be on the opposite sides of the earth, but one child tof this cradle and another child get t of that cradle, and with their first steps they start for each other. They may diverge from the straight path, going towards the porth or south, or east, or west. They may fall down, but the two rise facing each other. They are approaching all through infincy. The one all through the years of boyhood is oing to meet the one who is coming through oe years of girlhood, to meet him. The desision of parents as to what is best concerning them and the change of fortune, may for a time seem to arrest journeys; but on they journeys; but on they go. They may never have seen each other. They may never have heard of each other. But the two pilgrims who started at the two cradles, are nearing. After eighteen, twenty, or thirty years, the two come within sight. At the firs glance they may feel a dislike and they may slacken their step; yet something that the world calls fate, and that religion calls providence, urges them on and on. They must meet. They come near enough to join hands in social acquaintance, after a while to join hands in friendship, after a while to join earts. The delegate from the one cradle c up the east side of the church with her father The delegate from the other cradle comes up the west asle of the church. The two long journeys end at the snowdrift of the bridal veil. The two chains made out of many years are forged together by the golden link which the groom puts upon the third finger of the left hand. One on earth, may they be one in heaven.

But there are so many exceptions to the general rule of natural affinity, that only those are eafe who pray for a heavenly hand to lead them. Because they depended on themselves and not on God there are thousands of women every year going to the slaughter. In India women leap on the funeral pyre of a dead husband. We have a worse spectacle than that in America—women innumerable leaping on the funeral pyre of a living husband.

Avoid all proposed alliances through news-

paper advertisements. Many women, just for fun, have answered such advertisements, and have been led on from step to step to extastre phe infinite. All the men who write such ad vertisements are villains and lepers—all, with-out a single exception. All: All: Do you an-swer then just for fun? I will tell you a safer and healthier fun. Thrust your hand through the cage at a menageric, and stroke the back of a cobra from the East Indies. Put your head in the mouth of a Numidian lion to see if he will bite. Take a glassful of Paris green mixed with some delightful henbane. These are safer and healthier fun than answering

newspaper advertisements for a wife.

My advice is to marry a man who is a fortune in himself. Houses, lands and large inheritance are well enough, but the wheel of fortune turns so rapidly, that through some investment all these in a few years may be gone. There are some things, however, that are a perpetual fortune—good manners, geniality of soul, kindness, intelligence, sympathy, courage, perseverance, industry and wholeheartedness. Marry such a one and you have married a fortune, whether he have an income now of fifty thousand dollars a year or an in-come of five hundred dollars. A bank is se-cure according to its capital stock, and not to be judged by the deposits for a day or a week. A man is rich according to his sterling quali-ties, and not according to the vacillation of circumstances, which may leave with him a large amount of resources today and withdraw large amount of resources today and withdraw them tomorrow. If a man is worth nothing but money, he is poor indeed. If a man have upright character, he is rich. Property may come and go, he is independent of the mar-kets. Nothing can buy him out, nothing can sell him out. He may have more money one year than another, but his better fortunes never vacillate.

Yet, do not expect to find a perfect man. If you find one without any faults, incapable of mistakes, never having guessed wrongly, his mistakes, never having guessed wrongly, his patience never having been perturbed, immaculate in speech, in temper, in habits, do not marry him. Why? Because you would enact a swindle. What would you do with a perfect man, who are not perfect yourself? And how dare you hitch your imperfection fast on such supernatural excellence? What a companion was weall make companion. dare you niter your imperfection tast on such supernatural excellence? What a companion you would make for an angel! In other words, there are no perfect men. There never was but one perfect pair, and they slipped down the banks of Paradise together. We occasionally find a man who says he never sins. We know he lies when he says it. We have had financial dealings with two or three perfect men, and they cheated us woefully. Do not, therefore, look for an immaculate husband, for you will not find him.

Scriety has a great multitude of grand men, who know how to make men happy. When they come to be husbands they evince a nobility of nature and a self-sacrificing spirit that surprise even the wife. These are the men who cheerfully sit in dark and dirty business offices to feet by twelve in summer time. offices, ten feet by twelve, in summer time hard at work, while the wives and daughters are off at Saratoga, Mount Desert or the White Sulphur. These are the men, who never hav-ing had much education themselves, have their sons at Yale and Harvard and Virginia university. These are the men who work themselves to death by fifty cars of age, and go out to Greenwood, leaving large estate and generous life insurance provision for their families. Their are husbands and fathers here by the hundreds who would die for their households. If outlawry should ever become dominant in our cities, they would stand in their doorway, and with their one arm would cleave down, one by one, fifty inva-ders, face to face, foot to foot, and every stroke a demolition. This is what makes an army in defence of a country fight more desperately than an army of conquest. It is not so much the abstract entiment of a flag as it is wife and children and home, that turns enthusiasm into a fury. The world has such men by the million and the homunculi that infest all our communities must not hinder women from appreciating the glory of true manhood.

I was reading of a bridal reception. The young man had brought home the choice of

his heart, in her claborate and exquisite ap-ptrel. As she stood in the gay drawing room, and amid the gay group, the young man's eyes filled with tears of joy as he thought that she was his. Years passed by, and they stood at the same parlor on another festal occasion. She wore the sume dress, for business had not ciered as brightly to the young husband as he had expected, and he had never been able to purchase for her another dress. Her face was not as bright and smooth as it had been years before, and a careworn look had made its signature on her countenauce. As the hus-hand looked at her he saw the difference be-tween this occasion and the former, and he went over where she sat, and said: "You remember the time when we were here before. You have the same dress on. Circumstances have semewhat changed, but you look to me far more beautiful than you did then." There such a thing as conjugal fidelity, and many

f you know it in your own homes.
But, after all the good advice we may give
ou, we come back to the golden pillar from which we started, the tremendous truth that no one but God can guide you in safety about this matter, that may decide your happiness for two worlds, this and the next. So, my sister, I put your case where Naomi put that of Enth and Orpah when she said: "The Lord grant you that ye may find rest, each of you in the house of her husband."

I imagine the hour for which you pledged your troth has arrived. There is much mer-rymaking among your young friends, but there is an undertone of sadness in all the cuse. Your choice may have been the gladdest and the best, and the joy of the whole round of relatives, but when a young eaglet is about to leave the old nest and is preparing to put out into sunshine and storm for itself, it feels its wings tremble somewhat. So she has a good cry before leaving home, and at the marriage father and mother always cry, or feel like it. If you think it is easy to give up a daugh-ter to marriage, though it be with brilliant prospects, you will think differently when the lay comes. To have all along watched her from infancy to girlhood and from girlhood to wemanhood, studious of her welfare, her dightest illness an anxiety, and her presence your home an ever increased joy, and then have her go away to some other home—aye, all the redolence of orange blossoms, and all the chime of marriage bells, and all the relling f wedding march in full diapason, and all the ilarious congratulations of your friends can-ot make you forget that you are suffering a es irreparable. But you know it is all right nd have a remembrance of an embarkation just like it twenty-five or thirty years ago, in which you were one of the parties, and sup-pressing as far as possible your sadness, you

ay, "Good-bye."

I hope that you, the departing daughter, will not forget to write often home; for whatever betide you, the old folks will never lose them will not the control of the con also, as often and stay as long as you can, for there will be changes at the old place after a Every time you go you will find more gray hairs on father's head, and more wrinkles on mother's brow, and, after a while, you will notice that the elastic step has become decrep-tude. And some day one of the two pillars of your early home will fall, and after a while the your early home will fall, and after a while the other pillar of that home will fall, and it will be a comfort to yourself if, when they are gone, you can feel that while you are faithful in your new home, you never forget your old home, and the first friends you ever had, and those to whom you are more indebted than you ever can be to anyone else, except to God— Pope put it in effective rhythm when he said :

Me, let the tender office long engage
To rock the cradle of reposing age:
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile and smooth the bed of det
Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
And keep awhile one parent from the sky."

And now I commend this precious and splendid young womanhood before me today to the "God "who setteth the solitary in fam-

# GOSSIP FROM A GREAT HUNTER.

Camp Hunting in Florida—Tampa and Lake-land—The Story of Occola. LAKE BUDDIE, Fla. January, 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—A week ago I wrote you that I expected to go camphunting on the Withlocosochee, but all plans fail in this part of Florida if you have to rely upon the statements of railroad officials. My trunk, with gun and ammunition, which I was assured would arrive the next day, was only received two days ago, thus making the but which was well officered and the hunt which was well officered and equipped with wagons, tents and dogs, and every appurtenance essential to four days in camp

I was left with one gun and no cartridge, I was left with one gun and no cartridge, the last one having been fired at a deer. As I held a rather prominent official position in the camp-hunt organization there was nothing to be done but to defer the hunt. As soon as my supplies arrived runners were sent out to have the camp-hunting organization meet day after to-morrow, (Monday) the 11th, at Dr. Cockran's, who lives ten or twelve miles east of this who lives ten or twelve miles east of this place on Little Withlocoochee, from which point the organization will march direct to the hunting grounds. In the mean time let us gessip.

Some ten or fifteen miles further, on the his Withlecoochee, where we expect to spend four days in a variety of hunts, and for a variety of

game too tedious to mention, but will simply say from the sparrow to the bear.

I have taken advantage of the week of waiting to see and learn something of this section of the state, its beanle and produced to the state. of the state, its people and products as at present presented and its possible or probable future. This is truly a cosmopolitan country, as you not only find its inhabitantf from every state in the union, but from every civilized nation in the world. An old Floridian in this section of the state is exceedingly rare, as I have seen only one man of medium age who was born and raised in the state, but more of him later.

A LAND OF ORANGES.

Oranges, oranges, femons, oranges, oranges is the watch word and the subject above all others, discussed not only in the country, but in towns, cities and hamlets. In discussing the value of property or how much a man is worth the first thing stated is the number of orange trees he has, their ages, and how many are bearing, and when so many more will bear. You hear nothing of cotton, nothing of corn, rolly of potatoes, but where there is transpor-tation facilities, either railroads or steamboats, something of vegetables. The staple products are fruits, embracing oranges, lemons, banans, guavas, etc., and the entire catalogue of early gnavas, etc., and the entire catalogue of early vegetables. Years ago this was a great stock country, the stockmen shipping their beeves to Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and towns and cities on the Florida coast. As the country settles up, the stock raisers retire, leaving the section of the country almost destitute of cattle. A herd of a dozen is a rare sight. The Kissimmee

the great Okeechobee is now the cattle range of the gulf state.

To me it was rather an amusing sight to see the glade ponies and cows feeding in the lakes. There is a kind of moss or grass in the lakes near the borders in the more shallow portions upon which the ponies and cows winter. It is not unusual, in watching a pony or eow feeding, for the head to entirely disappear under the surface of the water and reappear in a few seconds with a great bunch of mass or grass, which they appear greatly to enjoy. Strange to say, like all cattle countries there is not one family in ten in this part of of the state that have milk unless they bay it in the shape of condensed milk. in the shape of condensed milk.

The rapid rise in the price of land in this

The rapid rise in the price of land in this section of the state within the past two years is remarkable. Land that two years ago sold at from one and a quarter to two dollars and a half per acre now sell readily at from fifteen to fifty dollars per acre without improvements. The people who are here and those who daily arrive are wild on the subject of investments. The feeling is contagious, and to the extent. The feeling is contagious and to the extent that I, who, as you well know, would ordinarily be the last to be carried away with the prospect of a fortune in speculations in pine lands and orange groves, feel that I am daily becoming more impressed with that peculiar influence which sways the masses here. I would not be surprised if I should buy some I would not be surprised if I should buy some forty acre pine lots with perhaps a few orange trees. Such is life. We don't know ourselves. A few days ago I visited Tampa and Lakeland. I was greatly disappointed in Tampa. I was, before my visit, impressed with the idea that it was a city of considerable size and of great commercial importance. I found a city of fif-teen hundred or two thousand inhabitants, with commercial developments not as great as Gainesville or Griffin, Ga. Tampa, however, in the near future will be forced into a thriv ing city by her contemplated railroad connec-tions and steamship lines. Upon my return from Tampa, I spent a day at Lakeland and stopped at the Tremont house, kept by Mr. Timberlake, who had charge of the hotel at Haywood White Sulphur springs. He proroses to open again next summer. The Tre mont, at Lakeland, is by far the best hotel I have seen in Florida, since leaving Jacksou-ville. The hotel is not yet completed, but the portion open to the public is neatly and com-fortably furnished and the kitchen furnishes

the very best that the markets will afford.

Lakeland claims to be the highest point on
the South Florida railroad and on the peniusula of Florida, and is certainly remarkable for its rapid growth. Two years ago, I am told, there was not a house within three miles of the place now occupied by Lakeland, and in that short space of time there is a populait that short space of the there is a popula-tion of from twelve to fifteen hundred people, a number of thriving stores and four hotels, all apparently doing well.

THE STORY OF OCEOLA.

At Lakeland I met a gentleman sixty-two years of age who was born and raised in Florida, a man who knows more and can tell Florida, a man who knows more and can tell more of this state than perhaps any other living man. I mean William Kendrick, who now lives in Jacksonville, Florida. He was born on the Sewanee river, within a mile of where the great chief, Occola, was born and lived. He tells me that the great chief—who, he contends, whipped the United States government in every battle fought, for years. government in every battle fought for years luring the Florida Indian war; whom he re-zards as the equal, if not the superior, of Napo-con or any other of the great generals of his ay, in strategy and prowess-was a half-breed. his father being a man from Georgia by the name of Powell. Oceola was known by the name of Powell until the day of the meeting at Fort King for the purpose of signing the treaty between the great chiefs and Thompson. treaty between the great chiefs and Thompson, the United States commissioner, to transfer their lands and move to the Indian territory. When the great chief, or king of the tribe, had signed the treaty, followed by all the sub-chiefs of the tribe. Powell, was asked to sign it, as he was regarded as a sub-chief, or an Indian of distinction for his prowess in the hunt, as well as his bravery and influence with the tribe, and his fine personal appear-ance. When called Powell stepped forward, and when the pen was offered him to make his mark to the treaty he threw it to the ground, drew his hunting knife and plunged it into the heart of the great chief of the nation, and then turning in the twinkling of an eye, buried it in the heart of the United States The sub-chief's were as greatly surprised at

his act as were the United States authorities present. Powell had taken the precaution to have in striking distance several hundred of the bravest warriors of the tribe, who, upon a signal, made their appearance and as Powell walked out of the marquee in which the treaty was being signed with the parchment in his hand, he mutilated it with he same knife that had taken the lives of the two principal actors in perfecting the treaty. His braves met him, and declared Powell Occole, the great king of the tribes, and from that day to this he has ever been known as Occola, the great chief of the Seminoles. Kendrick told me that Olceola was only twenty-two years old at this time. He conten is that s always been misrepresented; that instead of being the savage beast, he has always been represented to be that he was always kind to his prisoners, and prevented to the extent he could the scalping and mutilation of the dead, and the making of war on women and children. As an evidence of his friendly disposition to the whites, Mrs. Kendrick says, that after he committed the tragic as:assina tion of the two principal actors in the treaty, he would not permit his warriors to molest the garrison of troops who were wholly in his power, but said to them on his departure, "leave me and my people to the wilds of our country, and you will never have to complain of Oceola and his people; but, if you attempt to hunt us down and capture us by force, we will fight you to the bitter end."
Another evidence of the humanity of Oceola
was shown in the massacre of Major Dade's was shown in the massacre of major Dade's command, which occurred in a few miles of where I write this. Major Dade was sent with a detachment from Fort King against the Indians, and to open communications between Fort King and Tampa. He was greatly loved by Oceola, as they had often been on the hunt together. Occola attempted to evade the con-test even to the extent of arousing the sus-picions of his loyalty to the tribe. When he ordered the attack on Dade's defachment the commencement of the battle, he raised his gun, and said to one of his chiefs: "I am now going to kill one of my best friends and a man I love." At the crack of his rifle Major Dade fell dead, and Occola threw down his gun and never fired another shot during the engage-ment. Another evidence of his disposition to conduct a civilized warfare was the fact that when the last United States soldier was shot down, as none proposed to surrender, the carnage ceased, and not a soldier was scalped, and it is a fact undisputed that several days after the engagement when a detachment from Fort King went to the battlefield to bury the dead, not a man had been mutilated and further, that four thou-sand dollars, in gold and silver was removed from the pockets of those slain. Where will you find a like untroubled dead on the batdefields of even our recent civil war? It is said, that Oceola became alarmed at the end said, that Ceola became aramed at the end of the battle and retreated rapidly, but it is on record, that he did not leave the battlefield until he disposed of all the implements of war and transportation, sinking the wagons and cannon carriages in a quick sand cake near the battlefield, so that if they had time for their work they certainly had time to scalp and rifle work, they certainly had time to scalp and rifl the pockets of the dead on the battlefield. Mr. Kendrick affirms, that the capture of Occola under the white flag and his incarceration in prison at Sul-livan's Island will ever remain a dark spot on the escutcheon of the United States. After his capture he said to his capture that he had, during the war, tried to conduct it upon the principles of civilized warfare; that he had never made war upon women and children, but "now you have me a prisoner; I advise you to look out for the safety of your women and children. In my next I hope to be able to give you

20450.... 2**0569** 

24945... 750

50 48881

some exciting scenes of the chase.

GORDON CUMMINGS, JR.

Red Star Cough Cure. Dr. C. Fawcett, for thirty years physician of the Union Protestant hospital, Baltimore Md., says he has used it with marked effect for OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY!

Single Number, Class 'A."

Drawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, January 12, 1886.

FULL PRIZER

350	Defeat No	Daine   No	Delan
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES

1000 numbers ending with 45-being the two last figures of the number drawing the capital prize of \$75,000......

The subscribers having supervised the Single Number Drawing, Class "A," Louislana State Lottery, hereby certify that the above are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 100,000 placed in the wheel with the prizes corresponding to them. Witness our hands at New Orleans, La, this Tuesday, January 12th, 1886.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, Commissioners.

PRIZES CASHED IN FULL WITHOUT REDUCTION PRIZES CASHED IN -FULL WITHOUT REDUCTION.

No. 24945, draws capital prize, 575.090, sold in New York and Kansas City, Mo. No. 84321, draws second capital prize, 525.000, sold in Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Foint Pleasant, W. V. and East Hickory, Forest county, Pa. No. 70658 draws third capital prize, \$10,000, sold in San Francisco, Cal., and Houston, Texas. No. 20569, draws \$6,000, sold in San Francisco, Cal. No. 56253, draws \$6,000, sold in Kansas City, Mo. Nos. 4174, 20553, 48882, 75406, 75651, draw sech. 97696, sold in San Francisco. 79654, draw each \$2060, sold in San Francisco, Cal., Providence, R. I. West Bay City, Mich., Petra, Bracken county, Ky., Cleveland, O., Watertown, Dak., Bradford, Ark., Frogmore, La., Cincinnati, O., Washington, D. C., Cairo, Ill., Augusta, Ga. and

82-CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 68



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and quarterly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned banks and bankers will pay Il prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries all prizes drawn in The Louisiana chanks which may be presented at our counters.
J. D. Odlesey. Pres't Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
S. H. KENNEDY, Pres't State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres't New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

A. Baldwin, Frest New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legislature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d. A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any state.

If NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings Take place monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A POR-

March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B,
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, February 9, 1886—189th Monthly
Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Frac-

	A DEPL T TO	LIST OF PR		\$75.00
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M. A. DAUPHIN,

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and ad-SE Registered Letters to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

(20)

Frac-

# ABBOTT'S DIAMONDS.

CONSTITUTION

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, JAN. 18, 1886. EMMA ABBOTT AT THE OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

FOR SELLING LIQUOR .- G. W. Williams, a

colored man who has served a long term in the penitentiary, was yesterday detected sell-ing whisky from a bottle in Traynham's alley. Williams was arrested by Patrolmen Wooten

and Bagwell and this morning will appear in police court to answer the charge of retailing spirituous liquor on the Sabbath.

THE MAYOR PRO TEM.

The General Council Meets this Afternoon-

session this afternoon.

tremely interesting one.

What Will Be Done.

The general council will meet in regular

The session promises to be a lively and ex-

The most important feature of the session

will be the election of a mayor pro tem. from among the gentlemen composing the alder-

manic board. Until last year the aldermanic

board was composed of three members, each of whom was elected for three years. One

member went out each year, and during the last year of his term he was of course the

senior alderman, and by virtue of that posi-

tion was mayor pro tem. Last year Mr. Mecaslin enjoyed the distinction and honors

of the position, and when he went out his

mantle fell upon Mr. Stockdell's shoulders, who was elected alderman one year after Mr.

Year before last the board was increased to

five members and three gentlemen, Messrs.

Coorer Gramling and Hutchison, were elected.

Mr. Cooper was elected as successor to Mr.

Healey, who retired in '85, and Messrs. Gram-ling and Hutchison were chosen as the new members, the former for three and the latter

for two years. The increase in the board, of

'It has been the custom in this body for the

senior alderman to fall heir to the position of mayor pro tem. Mr. Stockdell is now the oldest member of this board. Had the board

remained the same in number as when he came in: the position would have been his by inheritance, but the law increasing the board

to five, makes the election of a mayor pro tem a necessity. Inasmuch as Mr. Stockdell is en-titled to the place, I nominate him for mayor

The nomination was seconded by Mr. Gar-

The point was raised that the rules of the

body require the election at the second meeting in January, and consequently the election did not occur.

did not occur.
Since that meeting of the council there has been some lively work in connection with the office of mayor pro tem. Alderman Hutchison's friends have been importuning him to

make the race for the place. Nearly every city official has been working the members of the council in Dr. Hutchison's behalf, and he has consented to cope with Mr. Stockdell for the

Mr. Stockdell's friends, in the meanwhile,

are sanguinely working for him, and say that he should have the place because he is senior alderman, and no other alderman has ever

been mayor pro tem.

been mayor pro tem.

The mayor pro tem is an important position.

His pay is not increased by the promotion, but he acts for the mayor in all matters when the mayor is absent from the city. Should the mayor be removed by death or impeachment or anything else, the mayor pro tem, would fill the place until a new election could be ordered.

The race between the two gentlemen is at-

tracting considerable attention, and will be a warm one. The indications at present are that the chances are in favor of Dr. Hutchi-

WAS PIERCE HER HUSBAND?

lish the Identity of J. W. Pierce.

A Letter from Indianapolis Seeking to Estab-

Among the passengers killed near Austellon the Georgia Pacific railroad some time ago in

the accident caused by the East Tennesse

passenger train running into a Georgia Pacific

Soon after the accident, two young men repre-

senting themselves to be sons of the deceased, came to Atlanta for the purpose of taking steps

towards suing the company that was to blame for the accident that caused their father's

Nothing more was heard in connection with Mr. Pierce's death until a few days ago, when Mr. Walter Brown, of Atlanta, received a letter

from Judge Peele, of Indianapolis, attorney for Mrs. J. W. Pierce, of that city, asking Mr. Brewn to investigate the matter and see wheth-er the J. W. Pierce killed was not her husband, who left, I. discovered.

who left Indian apolis some years ago and went to Texas. Mrs. Pierce gave a

DESCRIPTION of HER HUSBAND,
describing his size, color of hair and eyes, and
his probable weight. She also asked if when
he was killed, was he not wearing a Masonic badge and a locket on

ing a Masonic badge and a locket on his watch chain with a picture in it. She also stated that the two young men who visited Atlanta soon after the accident, claiming to be Mr. Pierce's sons, were his nephews. Mr. Brown has examined into the matter and has assertianed that Mr. Pierce approach the description of the matter and has

Brown has examined into the matter and has ascertained that Mr. Pierce auswers the description fully, which was given of him by Mrs. Pierce, and when killed was found wearing the charms described by Mrs. Pierce. After conferring with Mr. Patterson, the undertaker who prepared the remains of Mr. Pierce for burial, and ascertaining that the description given by Mrs. Pierce corresponded identically with the Pierce who was killed, Mr. Brown wrote to Judge Peele and gave him the infor-

with the Pierce who was killed. Mr. Brown wrote to Judge Peele and gave him the information asked for. It appears from the nature of the letter that Mr. Pierce had property both in Indiana and Texas, and Mrs Pierce wants to take steps to get possession of the same, also to bring suit against the road that is responsible for her husband's death. Mr. Pierce was a stock raiser and dealer, and having visited Atlanta frequently was well known here. Those who knew him say that he has been living in Texas for nearly ten years, and never in their hearing claimed to be from Indianapolis. In speaking of his home he always spoke of Texas, and in doing so left the impression upon the minds of his friends, that he was born and raised there.

'Come in the evening, or come in the morning: Come when you're looked for, or come without warning,"

warning,"
are words that might have been sung to Baker's
Breakfast Cocoa; for come when it will, it Is always
welcome. Morning is the approved time, but there
is no time when it is not refreshing. For nursing
nothers it is the most refreshing and nourishing
article of food; it is both meat and drink and is as
greeful to the taste as it is beneficial in its effects.

eeper, was Mr. J. W. Pierce, of Dallas, Texas.

Mecaslin went into the board.

HOW THE FAIR CANTATRICE EX-

An Interesting Chat with America's Best Known Opera Singer-Dresses of Dazzling Beauty Just from Paris-Points About the Mikado and Linda-An Interesting Talk.

Pavement Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by The Constitution Reporters. "It has been said by the newspapers that It was McKinney.—It was George McKinney and not George McHenry who was arrested Saturday night at the request of there is but one woman on the stage, to-day, who can make a finer display of diamonds than myself, and that is Adelina Patti," said Miss Emma Abbott vesterday to THE CONSTITUTION representative who HE IS STILL IMPROVING.—Stansell, the young man who was shot Friday night by W. W. Thurman, improved considerably yesterday and his recovery is now almost assured, so his physicians think. Thurman has not returned to the city.

yesterday to The Constitution representative who called upon her at the Kimbail.

Miss Abbott was toasting her feet before a cheerful fire, while her French maid, Gabrielle, bustled about, unpacking numerous mysterions boxes, grip-sacks and pieces of luggage. The great singer wore a dress of stone-colored silk with dregs-of-wine velvet, mode in a most becoming style, with elegant diamonds in her ears, at her throat and on her hands and arms. THE BROAD STREET BRIDGE.—Workmen are now busy with the Broad street bridge. The pedestrian way on the west end has been removed, and new timbers are being put in form new parsway. The entire bridge will be rebuilt before the work is abandoned. her hands and arms.
"We have done all the principal western cities."

she said, "and we are now on our way to Jackson-ville. From there we go on to Washington, Phil-adelphia and New York and then west. We have had tremendous houses everywhere. There are over fifty people in our company and we carry our own specially selected orchestra. You shall hear the 'Mikado' in regal style, and, by the way, [did you know the story had gone theirounds 'that it was I who suggested the character of Yum-Yum to was I who suggested the character of Yum-Yum to the comporers of the 'Mikado?' No? Well, as the story goes, it came about in this way: You see the Abbott kiss became celebrated the world over and people well to say. "Oh, Earma Abbott is coming—,yum-yum." This expression is said to have caught the ear of Mr. Gilbert, the writer of the libretto of the "Mikado," and he and Sir Arthur Sullivan got up the partof "yum-yum" from the thorion—funny wasn't ir." from that notion-funny, wasn't it?"

"Do you follow the Japanese style of dress closely, Miss Abbott?"
"Oh, yes. The dresses we use came from Vantire, and he imported them expressly for our use. o you know I went on that stage and superin tended, personally, every detail of the production of the Mikado? Fact; and it is very taking with

"How about the dresses in 'Linda di Chano "In the second act, I shall wear the dress designed for me by Worth. It represents a 'Nymph ising from the sea' and is a symphony in dark nd light green velvet and silk cispon with white satin. The hand embroidery is in pond lilies and seed peals. The dress was exhibited in Paris and Queen Isabella ordered one just like it, from Worth, a present to the Princess Louise Ferdinand, of

avaria."
"And will you wear your celebrated diamonds "Yes, indeed. I wear a necklace with 357 dia mends. Then there is the celebrated 'Ca'ifornia Beauty,' a diamond of twenty-two carats. It is mounted in a little gold bird care, the same hanging suspended in the day. Then there are two bracelets with nine stones of seven and a half carats each, and on the coisage a big diamond star held in place by a diamond nail. The Fort Worth papers said that in that act the diamonds

for two years. The increase in the board, of course, had an effect upon the question of seniority, as more than one was elected at the same time. This question, however, could not occur this year, as Mr. Stockdell was the only member elected in 1883.

At the last meeting of the general council the question of the election of a mayor protein, was brought up. Mr. Cooper arose and said: ede the stage seem fairly ablaze."
"Will the celebrated kiss be introduced?" "Oh, yes, in the 'Mikado' in the love scene be-tween 'Yum-Yum' and 'Nanki Poo.' The operas are all so different they admit of an infinite variety success of the season everywhere we've been, and I think Atlanta will prove no exception to the tile, judging from the appearance of the box-office sheet," f stage business. We have score 1 the greatest "To what do you attribute your success, Miss

> Well, firstly, to indomitable will, and secondly, "Well, firstly, to indomitable will, and secondly, to perseverance in study. Seven years ago I went on the stage with a little mezzo-soprano voice about seven inches long. Now there is not a feat in musical agility I can't accomplish. This is because I worked and studied and put my whole mind to it. Marchesi, Ardite and all the best teachers trained me. Then I studied emotional gesturing—you see my forte is in the line of emotional property of the property o tional opera. I learned death scenes from Pon-chard, the greatest French teacher of the age; Ryder, the English actor, teacher of Adelaide Seilson, taught me how to use my hands and arms, and Williams and Lawrence taught me how to walk. Did you know that, positively, there's peetry in one's fingers? It's a fact. You can make yourself all hands and arms on the stage, or you ean subordinate them and make a picture of than ming grace. And think, too, what an actress has to learn about walking! There's the walk of a school girl, the rollicking roll of 'Miquonette,' the stately stride of 'Norma,' the graceful, lianguid walk of 'Treviato,' the queenly walk of 'Semiramide," and the funny little waddle of the pigor-toed Yum-Yum. But you will see all this, so I needn't enter into detail. Good afternoon." By special request, Miss Abbot will introduce in he second act of the "Mikado" the celebrated

THE OPERA TONIGHT ..

Emma Abbott as Yum-Yum Tonight-The Famous Abbott Kiss.

in which she has scored such a

The Emma Abbett opera season opens tohight in a production of Gilbert & Sullivan's latest trace, The Mikado, with Emma Abbott as Yum-Yum. At the gala matinee tomorrow Verdi's grand opera "Il Trovatore" will be given, and at night Denizett's charming opera, "Linda of Chaunoula," with Abbott in her great role of Linda. Concerning the production of the Mikado by the Abbott company, the St. Louis Post-Despatch thus describes the Abbott yum-yum kiss and her imper-

company, the St. Louis Post-Despatch thus describes the Abbott yum-yum kiss and her impersonation of Yum-Yum; which is a proper to the general public who have formed notions from current reports, the name of Abbott suggests "yum-yum." She is regarded as par excellence, the interpreter of soulful love, of impulsive sentiment, of bug-me-quick-and-hard-or-1-faint-sentiment. She has demonstrated that two souls can rush tosether, meet and mingle at the contact of lirs; she is the incarnation of love-affinity, soul-yearning and heart palpitations; she has demonstrated that the rapture in the togeth of lovers' lips is not local, but universal; that the great wide-pread, ubiquitous, pervading, penetrative, omnipotent, heart of love; the world over, in all nations, ages, tongues, modes, onlyers and thrills at the delicate shock; that the magnetic wavelets of exstatic sensation, spread not only through the frames of the-principals, but tingle in the toes of the cynic in the back row, and turns the thoughts of the antipodeans into fantastic dreams. Gilbert must have been inspired when he named his beroine Yam-Yam. There are miliens and immortaliay in the term. It expresses the one universal element in humanity; that element which softens and dries the withered heart of old maidenhood; which attunes the sharp voices into sweetest tones; which turns the rispy nature confirmed back-loothood into velvet; makes age youthful; inspires infirmity into activity and viger; changes lugubriousness into festive joility; tears into smiles; makes gray hairs a erown of beauty, and suffuses bald pates with the roseate hue of budding infancy. Its influence has no limitations. In all ages, sexes and conditions the bare mention of the words makes the lips water, turns the eyes heavenward, suggests moonlight walks, gentle pressure of soft hands, eyes looking

hations. In all ages, sexes and conditions the bare mention of the words makes the lips water, turns the eyes heavenward, suggests moonlight walks, gentle pressure of soft hands, eyes looking into unfathemable depth of eyes—blue, black, gray, hazel, brown—melting with tenderness, sends the blood hurlings on glowing faces. A giggling, girlish, gargling, gushing personification of this idea was Miss Abbott's Ymm-Yum. Having assumed the character, she abandoned herself to it, reveled in it, whispered, larghed little foolish laughs, shook from very ecquetishness, and hugged herself from girlish instinct and overflowing sentiment and happiness. She took Yum-Yum cleverly and attractively with Vivacious spirit, and filled its vocal requirements. She sang the aria at the opening of the second act, sweetly, and gave a trill at its close, which was an excellent piece of vocal gymnastics."

James O'Neill in Monte Cristo.

James O'Neill in Monte Cristo.

The Washington Post had the following fine notice of O'Neill's Monte Cristo: This fine old melodrama was never more admirably presented than on this oceasion. Too much cannot be said in praise of this vigorous youngstar, as he realizes the beauty and pathos of the bistoric romance. His art is of that high order in which the artist is lost sight of in the character impersonated. James O'Neill sinks his splendid personality and individuaity in that of the simple, happy, loving sailor boy, and the avenging Monte Cristo of cighteen years later is a new and marvelous creation. James O'Neill with his strong magnetic nature, holds the intense sympathy of his and ence throughout the play. He manifests the most brilliant histicnic genius, and his destined position is among the noblest and and most famous name: in his profession. The support is excellent. The piece is admirably mounted. The prison of the Chateau d'If and the roaring waves that foam about it with the sensational mechanical effects is especially good. Taken as a whole, the fine dramatization, the rising young actor, and the excellent support, the entertainment is worthy a generous patronage, and is bound to receive it. The Washington Post had the following fine

Stamps for sale at Constitution Business office.

STILSON, RELIABLE GOADS FAIR DEA LING AND BOTTOM PRICPS 53 Whitenail Street,

FALL AND WIN

IN GREAT VARIETY. I WILL NOT B E UNDERSOLD. GEORGE MUSE,

ASK FOR AND USE DRU | MMOND'S HORSE-SHOE "J. T.," or Big Chunk and AND DON'T YOU REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

BLANK BOOKS

Complete Sets. All Sizes, CHEAP.

# STATIONERY.

Picture Frames,

Full stock to select from.

Any Size Made to Order. No Fancy Prices.

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E. H. THORNTON, Sold and put up. Stationer, Wall Paper and Picture Frame Dealer, 28 Whitehall St

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WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choleest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every intance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have atalk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

C. P. N. BARKER,

PERSONAL.

A. D. ABRAHAM, of LaGrange, was in Atlana yesterday.

A. E. GRIFFETHS, of Athens, was among the risitors to Atlanta yesterday. A. C. RILEY and William Wolff, of Macon. were among the guests of the Kimball yesterday GEORGE W. WHITE, of West Point, is at the

Mr. Matt Hovan, a prominent young business man of Madison, Wisconsin, is in the city, the guest of his old friend, Mr. J. N. Moody, the insurance agent. Mr. Hovan is thinking of locating in Atlanta.

o Colombia, returned to his home in this city to Colombia, returned to his nome in this city Saturday night. He appears to be in gxcellent health. Mr. Scruggs has been in the diplomatic service nearly fourteen years. Owing to the civil wer in that country his resignation, which was tendered in March, was not accepted until quite

Recent Patents for Southern Inventions. Patents for the following inventions were granted to citizens of the southern states in the issue of January 12, 1886, and are specially reported for THE CONSTITUTION by Albert A. Wood, solicitor of patents, Atlanta, Ga .:

patents, Atlanta, Ga.: Automatic fan—John W. Rykard, Abbeviile, S. C Bagasse furnace—William W. Sutcliffe. New rleans, La. Billiard chalk holder—William Zaehringer, New Freem holder—James F. Barringer, Bennettsville

S. C.
Churn-William Jarrell, Humboldt, Tenn.
Combination scraper, clod guard and gauge—
Wm. B. Miller, Hampton, Ark.
Combined bag and twine holder—Jacob Duls,
Charlotte, N. C.
Feedmechanism for sawmills—Thomas J. Reamy,

ashville, Tenn.
Flour bolt-Albert Y. Leake, Gaius C. Burnap nd George S. Burnap, Marietta, Ga. Head block for sawmills-Thomas J. Reamy, ashville, Tenn.

Head block for sawmills—Thomas J. Reamy, Nashville, Tenn. Motor—Jackson B. Mills, Thomas H. Ramsen and Wm. T. Murray, Lincolnion, Ga. Plane—John Woods, Columbia, Tenn. Plow—Joseph M. Burrows, Hawkinsville, Ga. Safety device for elevators—Peter Moran, New Orleans, La. Scraper—James T. Boyd, Cooper, Miss. Seeding machine—Preston E. Rogers, Mullin's Depot, S. C. Seed planter—Louis S. Flatan, Pittsburg, Tex. Tobacco plant setter—John B. Mtehum, Mnm-fordville, Ky.

Fathers buy it, Mothers prize it, and the children take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Possibly most of the people who are familiar with the picture of the chocolate girl which Messrs. Walter, Baker & Co. have used for so long as their trade mark, think it a creation of some artist's fancy. On the contrary it is a portrait, the portrait of a very pretty Viennese woman, and has a romantic story attached to it. It seems that some years are a population. it. It seems that some years ago a young German student of noble birth fell in love with the pretty checolate girl who served him with this delicous beverage in a Vienna cafe. She was a respectable girl and he an honorable gentle-man, and he married her. He felt proud of her humble origin and had her portrait painted by a famous German artist in the picturesque costume she wore when he first met her, and this portrait is now among the most valued art treasures of the government.

Stamps for sale at Constitution business office. A conspicuous instance of advertising on a grand A conspicuous instance of advertising on a grand scale is the price recently paid in Boston for a single insertion in one paper—\$2,000—8. R. Nilet acting as agent in the transaction. The good judgment of Mr. Niles in such matters is recognized not only in Boston, but also in New York, London, and Paris. We understand that in the instance of which we the results justified the expenditure.

# Rooms and Offices to Rent

In the new Constitution building. Steam and Electric Light furnished. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, BusinessManager. JEWELER Atlanta, Georgia.

MY STO CK OF TER CLOTHING IS COMPLETE IN A LL DEPARTMENTS.

OYS AND CHILDREN 38 Whitehall Street.

Natural Leaf Tobacco. NATURAL LEAF, FORGET IT!

Aleetings.

Atlanta Home Insurance Company-Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Meeting of Stockholders.

The third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Home Insurance company will be held at the company's office, 15½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., at II a.m. Tuesday, January 26th. Officers will be elected for another year. A dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the company has been declared. Also a dividend of 10 per cent has been ordered on all premiums of annual policies in force December 31st, 1885, except such policies as may be terminated prior to dates of regular expirations.

JOEL HURT, Secretary.

The young people of the First M. E. church will give a pleasant entertainment at the residence of Mr. J. C. Courtney, 24 Church street, Monday evening, January 18th. An interesting programme has been arranged, and a pleasant time may be expected. Price of admission only 10 cents.

# Three Millions of Dollars,

Loaned since 1865 in the west and south, without the loss of one dollar to lenders.

Atlanta is ahead of all cities of her size in prohibiting the sale of liquor by popular vote; so is she equal to any city in the security she offers, and in the prompt payment of interest by her people on money borrowed.

My facilities for making superior investments on city or farm property are unsurpassed.

No loan made for more than onethird the value of security taken.

Eight per cent interest net to lenders. Correspondence with parties controlling money for investment solicited. Send for pamphlet containing full information relative to Georgia farm loans, my manner of doing business and testimonials, or call and see me at room 12 Gate L. B. NELSON. City bank.

NACE BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN DOORS [VI] Sash and Blinds, Moldings, Brackets, Sero and Turned work. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths and shingles, Flooring and Ceiling.

Interior finish stair work. Newels, Rails, Balus-ters and door and window frames a specialty.
Office, mill and lumber yards No. 285 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 48. 7p Atlanta Rubber Co. 26 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.,

JOBBERS OF INDIA RUPBER GOODS, BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.

RUBBER CLOTHING, DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES, TOYS, &c.

Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c. ASBESTOS, SOAPSTONE, HEMP, and every description of PACKING.

-AGENTS FOR-N. Y. RUBBER CO. N. J. RUBBER SHOE CO., and the GIBLAN AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER We Send for Price Lists and Discounts. jan15-d3m



Articular Rheumatism Cured-The Doctor Endorses It.

About six weeks ago I was attacked with Articular Rheumatism in my ankles, knees and hips. For three weeks I was under the usual treatment for such diseases without any appreciable benefit. Finally my physician discontinued all other treatment and put me exclusively on the use of Guinn's F oner Blood Renewer, and in ten days after I began the use of it, with the exception of a little stiffness about my joints, all other symptoms of the diserse had passed off, and I now feel entirely well at ain. I would state that for a number of years I have suffered from occasional attacks of rheumatim and have tried various courses of treatment, but have found nothing that acted so promptly and pleasantly as Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer.

MRS. M. S. TUCKER.

Griffin, Ga.

As the above case of Mrs. Tucker was treated by myself, I do most cheerfully certify to the correctness of her statement. I used Guinn's Ploneer Blood Renewer after the ordinary treatment of rheumatism had failed to control the disease.

J. L. STRPHENSON, M. D. Marvelous Effects Noted by a Druggist.

Macon Medicine Co.—I take pleasure in stating that I have seen some very marvelous effects from the use of Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer and cheerfully recommend it.

GEO. B, BROADFOOT, Druggist. South, 68. Druggist.

Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits; small size 25 cents, large size \$1.00, mailed to any address on receipt of price Liquid form, small size \$1.00, large size \$1.75.

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Loss, Cost or Value HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH

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W. M. SCOTT, And intend Everybody TO HAVE The Advantage

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Linen Bosom Shirts-Laundried and Unlaundried.

Merino and Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Gloves, Hosiery,

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We are offering at prices that have never befor been offered here. Our Winter Suits and Over Coats

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Will Astonish You when you look. But we are overloaded and

Determined to Sell.

Call early. It will pay you to buy at the Prices offered You may think the goods are stolen when you hear our prices. But it is not so, we have

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THE BEST GOODS. Jas. A. Anderson & Co.

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times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economiwith Starch. Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, coating less than one cent a cap. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Soid by Grocers overywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

#### RAILROAD TIME TABLE. Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Arm-strong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL BAILROAD.
ARRIVE. DEPART. | ARRIVEL | DEPART. | 600 am | 100 mm | WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. 

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Gain'sv'e. 8 25 am To Charlotte\*.... 7 40 am
"Charlo'e\*... 12 40 pm
"Charlo'e\*... 9 40 pm To Charlotte\*.... 5 10 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY. From Bir'g'm\*... 7 15 am | To Birming'm\*... 8 05 am | "Bir'g'm\*... 9 30 am | To Birming'm\*... 4 30 pm | To Birming'm\*... 10 00 pm | To Birming'm\*... 10 00 pm EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.
Day Express From South
11 15 am
Cannon Ball From South
10 30 pm
Day Express From North
11 27 pm
Night Express From North
North
12 7 pm
North
13 20 pm
Trains marked thus (\*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line Vicksburg and Shreveport

MONTGOMERY!

ONLY 15 HOURS

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NEW ORLEANS.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change ON ALL TRAINS.

SOUTH BO	)U2	ND	DA	ILY.		
	N	O.	50.	No.	52.	No. 4
L've Atlanta	1	10	pm	9 55	pm	5 30 p
Ar. Fairburn						6 47 p
" Palmetto				***		7 18 p
" Newnan						8 18 p
" Grantville						9 25 p
" Hogansville			pm			9 57 p
" LaGrange			pm	*******		10 50 p
" West Point	4			12 24		********
" Opelika	4		pm	1 00		**********
Ar. Columbus, Ga	-46		Comme	*****		
Lv. Columbus				11 38	am	
THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1	2	20	am			******
Ar. Montgomery	6	55	pm	2 50	am	
Ar. Pensacola			am	6 10	pm	
" Mobile	2	25	am	8 45	am	******
" New Orleans	17	20	am	1 00	pun	*******
" Selma	10	15	nm	12 00	773	
" Marion			am		pm	
" Greensboro			am			
" Meridian				11 30		
" Jackson	10		am			
" Vicksburg	12		pm			
" Monroe						*********
" Shreveport	11	10	pm	esseign	*****	
NORTH BO					-	

" Montgomery...
" Opelika..... "West Point ... 10 49 am 4 56 am 11 29 am 400 am 11 46 am 453 am 11 59 am 428 am 12 25 pm 640 am 10 4 pm 735 am 10 4 pm 72 am 925 am LaGrange..... Hogansville... Grantville.... Newnar...... Palmetto..... Ar. Atlanta

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Orieans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to New Orieans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Montgomery. gomery.
No. 53, Pullman Palace Buffet car New Orleans to
Atlanta and Washington. Atlanta and Washington, CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, General Manager, Montgomery, Alabama

# Tax tommittee's Sales

SALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT at marshal's tax sales and held one year, will be sold before the court house door of Fulton county on the first Tuesday in February, 1886, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales for taxes doe the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city more than one year, on the 7th day of December, 1886, and was, by the city clerk, on that day, reported to the mayor and general council at a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said mayor and general council by resolution passed at said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public outery, to the highest bidder. The mayor will make purchaser a quit claim deed to each piece of property sold.

City lot in ward 2, land bot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x125 feet, more or less, on Hood and Windsor streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bell and an alley; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Y. Clarke for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot fin ward 2, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia,

taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, criginally Heary, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 216x200 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Eddleman for rubble paving on Pryor street in 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, oxiginally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue and Clarke street, No. 141, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sisson and Smilley; levied on as the proyerty of Mrs. P. Y. Hudson's estate for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, machine house in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, on Winship & Bro.'s lot, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Hirt & Son for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, the undivided

ton county, Georgia, on Winship & Bro.'s lot, the said being improved property in the civy of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Hart & Son for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, the undivided half interest in city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150x290 feet, more or 1885, on Peters to Chapel street, the said being improved preperty in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Middle-brooks and Kyle; levied on as the property of A. C. King for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 29, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 19x100 feet, more or less, on Power street, the said being wacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Goode and Evans; levied on as the property of Mrs. Laia A. Lippman for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 89, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 77x200 feet, more or less, on Windsor street to an alley, No. 59, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Franklin and Perry: levied on as the property of Mrs. E. G. Smith for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city accounty, Georgia, containing 20x50 feet, more or less, on Hunger 1884, and purchased by the city becember 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 20x50 feet, more or less, on Hunger 1884, and purchased by the city becember 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 20x50 feet, more or less, on Butler street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Mrs. Kerner 1884,

TO WEAK ME Numbering from the set of postship on manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treation (mainly containing full particulars for born, serve decome, the charge Address Froz 7. G. Pow Marin, serve, free decimals.



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38 Marietta St., opposite Opera House. Old Books, Seasides, Lovell's Libraries. Confederate Money bought and sold, school books and supplies & specialty. Full line school and staple stationery. 60,000 rare, standard and miscellaneous volumes to select from. Persons out of the city desiring to buy or self write for particulars.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

# WATCHES J. P. STEVENS,

47 WHITEHALL ST.

# LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending January 16, 1886.

Persons calling will please say advertised and name
the date.

the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—D A Adams, Emily Almond, C Andrews, C D Acker, M M Anderson 3, M M Aldredge, Famile Amio, Sallie Ammon L D Arnold, Ella Ansten.

B—Sophia Barber, Lena Bray, Mrs S Baker, Miss Balley, H H Bradford, Miss Nannie Baker, H L Bass, Maria Barsett, R Batsen, Mrs Barrow, M C Bass, L Bramon, E M Bundo, Denia Bentley, Mary A Brordex, Josiphene Begger, Fannie Belcher Amelia Bird, K L Bigclow, Lillie Brooks, W C Bowman, Indiana Bolton, J S Burross, Leola Boyd, R M Burns, Peggle Burk, M N A Burnette, Fannie Bryant, J W Bryan.

—C—Alice Cash, Ella Clayton, Virginia Campbell, Tellie Crawford, Mrs Cans, T A Carrier, Ida Chambers, Mrs I Creig, C D Cowart, Thos H Cobb, L A Cox, Carrie Crockett, Emma Cortley, Sallie E Cooper, Tauline Cook, Maggie Cartell, Fannie L Coney, Jas Condor, C C Cottingham, Winnie Cole, Schurch II, Eliza Cargile.

liza Cargile. -M A Dunn, Elize B Dyer, Mary Dopert, Mrs A class. Anna Dobbs, Lena Dickson, Fannie Den-

is. E-Stella Eavins. F-F P Franklin, T J Farr, C E Fairbanks, S A ewell, Ella A Flemming, L H Fenn, D O Fitzsim-ions, Susan E Flournoy, S D Fuller, Mrs J W Frey-

Fewell, Ella A Flemming, L H Fenn, D O Fitzsimmons, Susan E Flournoy, S D Fuller, Mrs J W Freyer.

G-S A Gaudner, J L Grant, Mrs Madge Gray, J Ghulson, Elizabeth Gartrell, A G Garmon, J G Garrett, L A Green. E Gregory, A Griste, Lucinda Grimes, Sallie Girleland, Mrs J G Goodlett, C H Goodwin, Rebecca Gunn.

H-Mrs J P Hart, J G Hardy, CA Hansell, C Hardwick, M Haywood, Mary Heart, Alena Hemphill, Mattie Henry, Emma Helen, Emily Higgins, J D Hipper, Eva Hillyer, Irene Hollis, Sneaser Howard, Louisa Howell, N S Howe, Mariah Hunn, Grace Henett, J Hydrick.

J-Maria A Jackson, Dorcus Jailes, M A Jackson, A C Jacob, Sallie F Jennings, Alice F Jenkins, Geo Jenner, Charity Johnson, Laura Johnson, Georgia Johnson, M A Johnston, Emma Johnson, Maria Johnson, Maria Johnson, Maria Johnson, Maria Johnson, Elizabeth James.

L-S A Lausdell, Mrs Lassater, Nannie Lawrence B F Lang, Mrs M Little, Salina Lowry, Mrs S Luen, T B Lyons, T F Lynn.

M-L V Melligan, E S Mossiah, Lula McGette, Lizzie Meeker, Eliza Middaugh, M J Miller, Dora Metcham, Laura Miller, J J Miller, Elizabeth Montgomery, J H Morgan, E S Moore, Mrs A Mush, Skitt tie McCormick, Kate McDurfy, Jennie McMahontom McGhee, Joice A McDonald, John McGhee Mittle McIntyre, Nannie McCrary, Lela McGenty, J O Maxwell, Mrs Matthews, Martha A Martin, Annie Martin, Lola Martin, Victoria W Mattox, Mrs Lymanie A Newell, M A Newberry, Anna Nichols, O-E O Sallivan.

O-E OO'Sullivan.

P-Berry R Padgett, S A Parham, C C Palmer,
Mary P Price, Luella Porter, Agnes Pyoth.

R-A T Randall, Annie B Redd, Mary E Reaves,
Rosa Reynolds, Maggie Ring, J L Roseheim, Dothia
A Rowe, Julia A Robinson, Julia M Rucker, Anna
B-Ruford, Mary E Russell, Annie Russell, M A

Rychart.
S—Francis Smith, Matilda Sutton, C B Scott, G
Strong, S A Sorcham, Laura Simmons, F C Schneider, Mrs General J R Sims, H R Stewart, L J Stew, art, Mattie M Spier, A L W Shackelford, Mrs Stevens, M C Seward, Jennie Sauder, Isaac Safford, S C Saye G Sharp, Onie Shaw, N Scanlan, Mary R Smith, Macrete Scott.

G Sharp, Onie Shaw, N Scanlan, Mary R Smith, Maggie Scott.

T—Nellie Thasher, Jennie E Taylor, Jas L Thomas, Sallie Thompson, Eliza J Tuttle, H Tuttle, Mary G Thurman.

V—W A Vaughn.

W—Sarah Wade, Addie Walls, Susan E Wallace, Rena Watson, Lizzie B Washington, Funlow Wadsworth, Carrie Westcott, Lillian Walker, Josie E Walker, Enuna Wilkes, J M Wright, J M White, Manue P Whiting, A Hiwingo, Lillian Wigle, Jesse Wilson, T D Wade, Lizzie Wynn, M Wynne, H M williams, Mamie Williams, Mrs C Williams, Sallie M Williams.

williams, Mamie Williams, Mrs C Williams, Sallie M Williams.

A-W J Arnold, Joe Andersony, R W Aumons, L E and S P Atchison, W D Aunstead, J B Anderson, L C Adams, C R Adam, C M Adams, Nettie Adams, H J Adams, M O Adams.

B-R Brown, A A Burnett, Tom Burke, S S Buckner, J W and E W Burke, A S Buford, W L Bissey, J W Buford, J C Boyd, Warren P Boyd, D W Bownan, Lee Bowie, S H Bronner, E C Boul, W F Bowl, E F Blodgett, W N Boyd, W L Bussey, Briggs & Co, Bob Bigham, A W Bell J T W Best, Mesgrove Bennett, J Bradley, J F Brambet, Chas J Ball, C O Burton, Almas Barton, Shelton Bailey, A S Baker, L S Battle, M L Blalock, E G Brady.

C-Joe Clarke, W A Clarke, M W Curllen, A M Currie, W R Cochran, F W Cole, E D Coles, W N Cook, E V Coger, C D Coombs, W T Colbert, Julius Cohn, J B Cotton, L B Cooper, Drew Coker, H S Coles, T B Coffeld, W B Crawford, D E Caldwell, d Carter, J H Crankshaw, Ed Chandler, Albert

d. Carter, J. H. Crankshaw, Ed. Chandler, Albert Criffy

Lank H. Durden, C. E. Dosser, J. C. Donald, M. A. Dresson, Geo Disbron & Co., J. W. Denmark & Co., C. F. L. al, Geo Gevol, J. W. Deacy, Driel Davis, J. T. Bavis, Johnnie S. Davidson, J. W. Davis, J. P. Doris, Johnson, S. W. Bavis, J. H. Daniel, J. W. E. Elam, O. B. Estes, Chas. M. Erwin, J. W. E. Elam, O. B. Estes, Chas. M. Erwin, J. E. P. D. Puller, G. B. Fowler, Henry Fatist, E. C. Ford, F. M. Folsom, E. C. Ford, L. Fredberge, J. E. Frizzel, J. H. Fearcy, Prince Freeman, J. E. Freeman, J. L. Freem

Greig, Rufus Glenn, Nichol Glenn, J C Green, S D Grenor, John Glenn, Marshall Gates, Johnson Garwood, C P Gray & Co, Aaron Gaut.

H—W T Hollingsworth, S E Holsey, C Hurt, J J Huston, L W Huff, Green Hunter, Thos J Huut, H E Rodges, M Hoodwill, W H Hocke, J T Howell, P Holingsworth, S E Holly, J Hames, Wm Hale W M Halle, W A Hansell, W H Harper, Joseph M Hayes, Henry Hanwood, C Haynie, Schleyer P R Haywood, W T Hawks, Wm Hull, Alex Hall, Chas Hayes, W H Harper, T H Hodge.

J—Frank E Jones, C R Judkins, G J Jackson, E R James, K James, R E Jarry,

K—J T Kempton, Julius, Knier, B M Kelly, F M King, John P King, C Kinnell,

L—John Lyons, D M Locke, Grager Lowery, J A Long, C J Lineberry, E W Lillard & Co, James Lewis, Frank Lwins, J F Lancaster, John Lacket, Ella E Lawon, James Lang, J D Lanier.

M—W A Mewhortan, E McCullock, Charles McDevitt, George McDowel, J F McDonald, L McGuire, A J McGoon & Co., McDullock, Charles McDevett, W H McCormick, J G McCarthy, G W Mensey, Thos A Mirray, E T Murphy & Co, Matt Muhner, Mountcastie & Co, John F Moor, Joe Moyd, L C Morrill, A Moody, F L Mitchell, H M. Michael, J F Miller, Rev. A J Miller, J W Merritt, Robert Marshall, Wm Marable, John Mason, H Matterson, F M Mantin, R—S G Northcutt, A B Nicholas, Will Nerky, H Nelson.

O.—Ben B Oliver, John O'Flatergy, B DeWitt
Opry, Peziva O'Connell.
P—A F Pudleson, J E Patterson, A E Paterick,
Steven Patry, H L Patry,
Q.—Mr Quilley.
E. Jednund Heddock B W Power L L Patry and Reddock, B W Roper, J L Rogers,

# DRY GOODS. Heavy Wool Goods

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Blankets, Cloaks, Or anything in the heavy Wool Goods be sure to see our immense stock. We are determined not to carry these goods over, and in order to make a COMPLETE CLEARANCE SALE We have marked them at prices that will certainly reduce the stock at once.

Remember that we have the largest and most complete stock in the South.

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Is hereby authorized to refund the money if it does not cure the diseases for which it is recommended and when taken according to directions.

CURES RHEUMATISM,
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SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS GLANDULAR SWELLINGS SKIN DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS, BLOOD POISON, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ETC

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In an humble way, using an ordinary iron pot boiling. The business was run under the name

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WITH THE CAUTION PRINTED ON EACH LABEL: "NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF R. GUINN,"

And the medicine was sold at \$5 per bottle. The co-partnership was dissolved by Mr. C. T. Swift retring, and Mr. R. Guinn continuing the manufacture of this celebrated vegetable blood renewer from southern forests up to the present time. He has now sold his right therein to the

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Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE CO.,

Macon, Ga.

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THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CINTMENT Ollinginian Avantage PREPARA
1. MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARANor the market for Files. A SURE CURE
tching Piles. Has never failed to give
pt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcors, Abscess,
la, Tetter, Salt Rheom, Barber's itch, RingPimulea. Sores and Bolis. Price 50 cts. THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Crop. Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory male ies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the grystem, the patient is male to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Fains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts. Askyour druggist for these remedies, or write to the

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8.—Geo C. Spawn, Henry Smith, Dunk Smith, L Smith, Chas Sly, Geo Synes, Messrs Sullivan, & Co., W N Sturges, L Scott, Chas Sernon, Harvy Silerman, Geo Shells, E L Shaw, J H Seery, David Sietz, Wm Stephens, Alex Sweat, C C Soars, Ed Spear, Robt Shanard, Geo. C Sparm, Frank Sanford.

Spear, Robt Shanard, Geo. C. Sparm, Frank Sanford.

T—H M Trammell, Johnie T. Thobkley, Martin Talton, Wm. A Taylor, E.R. Terhum, Wesley Thornton, 'J. C. Todd, Wm Thomas, C. M. Tuelling, Aaron Thurmond, B.H. Thurman, W.R. Thrall, V.—Charles Vanbery, Josh VanCalt, W.—Lavinia Williams, John Williams, J. L. Williams, Gabe Wyatt, John Wolf, E.F. Woods, W. L. Wright, A.H. White, James Wilson, J. W. Wilson, Ben Wimpey, J.E. Wilcox, Jonny Wright, J. H. Webb, J. A. Webb, A. B. Wienn, J.A. F. Webb, A. D. Walker, E.M. Walker, D.F. Walden, Frank Walker, S., E. B. Waston, S. C. Wade, I. D. Walker, R. J. Warren, W.R. Warren, Willie Wall, Charles N. Winner.

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A. P. WOODWARD, Ass't P. M. Its use shows its worth, we mean that au-tidote to coughs, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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THE VERY BEST GOODS For as Little Money

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PETER LYNCH, 95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Ga

# NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON MONDAY.

8th, February, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will sell for eash to the highest bidder before the courthouse door in Fulton county, three bonds, Nos. 33, 34, and 39, or as many of them as may be necessary, of the issue of James P. Harrison & Co., secured by mortgage deed to Campbell Wallace and Julius L. Brown, trustees, Said bonds have been pledged to me by James P. Harrison to secure a note made by him to me, for \$2,500 principal, which fell due 21st December, 1885, and still remains due and unpaid. Said sale will be made under section 2140 of the code of Georgia, in order to realize on said pledge and pay said debt. The notice required by said section has been given to said pledger. This 11th January, 1886.

4 moj 10

# Notice to Contractors.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE —FOR—

Fire-Proof Shutters,

To be hung to Windows in rear of Constitution Building. For particulars apply to E. P. HOWELL, President.

# 1,000 Bushels McCULLOCH SPRING OATS, 600 BUSHELS

BURT SPRING OATS For Spring Sowing. HE M'CULLOCH OATS CAN BE SOWN FROM

January 15th to March 15th. They will muture in 90 days. They are free from rust and smut. Address SOUTHERN SEED CO., Seed Growers, Macon, Ga. Seed Growers, Macon, Ga. Send for price list of garden and field seed. jan9-d-sun tues fri

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BUILDING AND BRIDGE STONES MAUSOLEUMS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, ETC., PAVING

AND CURBING STONES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

Estimates promptly made from plans and specifications. Address J. A. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT, ATLANTA, GA.

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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY WAY and the only trouble is they are in odd lots.

We have in stock the most MAGNIFICENT
LINE OF SHOES, all sizes and width shown in this

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BROS. BROS.

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City, State and Railroad Bonds, Loans on busi ness and residence property negotiated.

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CHANDLER-BROWN CO. Grain and Provision COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MILWAUKEE Chamber of Commerce Correspondence in car lot business solicited. Special facilities for handling business in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, finan col

Sale of Thoroughbred Stock Sale of Ihoroughbred Stock.

TROM THIS DATE WE OFFER AT PRIVATE sale at Spartanburg, the following thoroughbred stock: The entire herd of choice Jersey cattle belonging to the estate of the late Sadson A. Mills, of Spartanburg, S. C., consisting of St. Bernard (4849), an inbred signal bull, eight choice young milk cows, several fine young bulls (solid color) and four or five handsomely marked heffer caives, "stred by St. Bernard" who contains fifty per cent of Signal blood, is five years old, very large and a grand specimen of his race. The cows are in calf to St. Bernard, and were carefully selected from different Jersey families, aiming to get large growthy animals full of good points. All the above are registered or eligible to be in the Herd Books of the American Jersey cattle club. Also two "Blooded Stallions, Chancellor Hambletonian Stallion, Pedigreed. Is five years old, a rich Mahogany Bay 164 hands high, denotes great power and wonderful trotting action and is finished smooth and elegant in all respects. Bree by Fixeh & Jewett, breeders of Hambletonian horses, west Farmington, N. Y.

CAMBERIA—RED BAY STALLION—PEDIGREED,

CAMBRIA—RED BAY STALLION—PEDIGREED,
Is four years old, rich in the celebrated Membrino and other noted blood, large, compactly
built and good styled, strictly a "combination
horse," performs elegantly. "single, double" and
under the saddle. Cambria is a model specimen
and well adapted to this section. Parties desiring
information will address Mrs. E. E. Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., or O. P. Mills, Greenville, S. C., when
circular of stock-giving pedigree/and description
will be forwarded with other desired information.
O. P. Mills, will visit Spartanburg every Saturday
for the purpose of meeting parties who would like to
purchase stock and to settle ather business connected with the state.
E. E. MILLS, Administratix. CAMBRIA-RED BAY STALLION-PEDIGREED,

# estate. E. E. MILLS, Administratrix. OTIS P. MILLS, Administrator. 400 HORSES TO BE SOLD. AT WOODARD & HARRISON'S,

(Succors to W. T. Woodard)

(FRAND COMBINATION SALE AT LEXINGTON,
Ky., February 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1886.
Standard Bred Stallions and Brood Mares Trotters,
Roadsters, Saddlers and Pairs. Catalogues mailed
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Iron Werk for Buildings, Jails, Etc. Substructures and Foundations a Specialty.
Specifications, Plans and Estimates Furnished on jan I5 dawky M

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# THEEFFECTEIGHTFOLD

ist—It aliays pain by removing the cause of irritation and inflammation
2d.—A great blood purifier.
3d.—It is a great vegetable tonic.
4th.—A superb alterative.
5th.—An incomparable diuretic,
6th.—A gentle but effectual laxative.
7th.—It possesses every requirement for the radical cure of the disease.
8th.—It is harmless in every respect, regardless of weather. 8th.—It is harmless in every respect, regardless of weather. One to three bottles generally cures the most stubborn cases.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Retail price \$1.50 a bottle.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 19, 1885. Messrs. J. M. Hunnicutt & Co.:

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